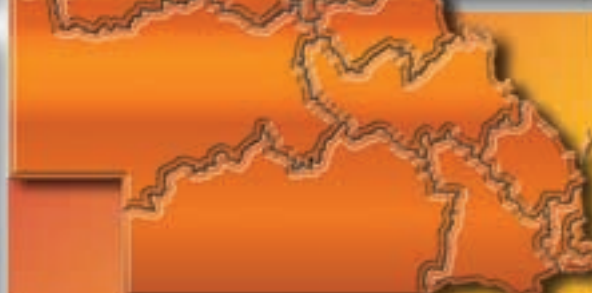


1362.3



Regional Statistics Queensland

2003



Regional Statistics Queensland

2003

Maelisa McNeil
Regional Director, Queensland

ABS Catalogue No. 1362.3
ISSN 1322-2368

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PREFACE

Regional Statistics, Queensland is a statistical summary of key social and economic information about regional Queensland.

Changes in this edition include themed chapters which provide time series data and analysis at either the statistical division or administrative region levels across the state. The themed chapters are People and population, Environment, Economy and industry, and the State Supplementary Survey — Managing Paid Employment and Unpaid Caring Responsibilities.

The local government tables have been retained and enhanced with new data presented for local government finances, median house prices and single location businesses.

The 2003 issue of *Regional Statistics, Queensland* presents data for Queensland, statistical divisions (SDs), local government areas (LGAs), statistical districts (S Dists), statistical regions and administrative regions. The LGA is the smallest spatial unit of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) shown in this publication.

The data are derived from a number of statistical sources, including both Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and non-ABS sources. Hence, time periods, definitions, scope, coverage and methodologies may differ between individual statistical series and this should be taken into account when analysing the data. More detailed information can be obtained from the relevant source publications listed in the bibliography.

On 1 July 2002, 32 LGAs were incorporated into the ASGC. These were 15 Aboriginal and 17 Torres Strait Island councils. This publication provides a summary table and information about these councils in Chapter 1, People and population, Indigenous councils. Further available statistics are provided in Chapter 6, Local government areas tables. More general information about the councils is included in the Appendix — Changes to geographical areas, Queensland — 2001–2002.

Statistics shown in this publication are for 2002 or the latest available if 2002 data are not available. Clients can access later ABS statistics and publications from the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. I extend my thanks and appreciation to them and look forward to continuing our productive working relationships.

Maelisa McNeil
Regional Director, Queensland
December 2003

LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS

ABR	Australian Business Register
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AC	Aboriginal council
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
BSD	Brisbane Statistical Division
C	city
ERP	estimated resident population
FaCS	Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services
GST	Goods and Services Tax
ha	hectare
IC	Island council
ISP	Internet Service Provider
km	kilometre
LGA	local government area
MB	megabyte
MSR	major statistical region
NAP	National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality
n.f.d.	not further defined
OESR	Office of Economic and Statistical Research
PD	Police District
POP	point of presence
REIQ	Real Estate Institute of Queensland
S	shire
SD	statistical division
S Dist	statistical district
sq km	square kilometre
T	town
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
TNTS	The New Tax System

SYMBOLS

na	not available
np	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
\$m	million dollars
p	preliminary figure or series subject to revision
'000	thousand
*	Estimate has an estimated relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution as it is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
**	Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use
. .	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

ROUNDING

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

To gain an understanding of the methods and definitions applicable to the data items, reading the Explanatory Notes at the end of this publication is recommended. More detailed information can be obtained from the relevant source publications which are listed in the Bibliography.

INTRODUCTION

Regional Statistics, Queensland 2003, is a compilation of selected statistics that demonstrates Queensland's regional diversity through statistical analysis, tables and graphs. It brings together selected economic, social and environmental statistics from both the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and non-ABS sources to highlight aspects of life in Queensland.

In compiling *Regional Statistics, Queensland 2003*, the ABS has used data from a variety of its collections, including the population census and surveys, labour force, health and vitals, building and construction, tourist accommodation, Motor Vehicle Census and Internet Activity Survey.

Non-ABS data have been provided by Commonwealth and state government departments and agencies as well as the private sector. The State Government Departments of Local Government and Planning, Health, Education, Police and Transport have provided data through the agency of the Office of Economic and Statistical Research. The Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services and the Australian Taxation Office have also provided data. The Real Estate Institute of Queensland provided data on property sales.

The ABS has taken every care in compiling the non-ABS data into statistical divisions (SDs), local government areas (LGAs) and statistical districts (S Dists) as designated in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). Any questions regarding the non-ABS data should be addressed to the department or agency of origin. Further details can be found in the Bibliography.

PUBLICATION STRUCTURE

Information in *Regional Statistics, Queensland 2003* is divided into two main parts:

- Four chapters provide analysis of social, economic and environmental statistics at the regional level
- Three chapters contain tables with data for the state and its SDs, LGAs and S Dists.

CHAPTERS

Chapter 1 presents population characteristics of the state. The focus is at SD level and the topics include:

- population growth
- births and fertility rates
- deaths and the death rate
- Indigenous community councils
- Census of Population and Housing non-school qualifications and occupations of employed persons
- health and public hospitals
- crime.

CHAPTERS *continued*

The focus of Chapter 2 is the environmental issue of salinity on farms in Australia and Queensland. This chapter discusses causes and management practices.

Chapter 3 covers:

- employment
- distribution of single location businesses
- building and construction
- information and communication technology
- tourist accommodation
- transport.

Chapter 4 reports the results of the most recent state supplementary survey. This survey forms a supplement to the Australia-wide Monthly Population Survey. The subject of the 2002 survey was Managing Paid Employment and Unpaid Caring Responsibilities.

TABLES

Tables of data in Chapters 5, 6 and 7 provide a comparison of a range of topics across the statistical areas for the state, the 11 SDs, the 157 LGAs and 10 S Dists. New data items contained in this issue include:

- local government finances from the Department of Local Government and Planning
- housing property sales and values supplied by the Real Estate Institute of Queensland
- single location businesses from the Australian Taxation Office
- family tax benefits from the Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS).

Each set of tables is preceded by maps showing the boundaries of the SDs and LGAs. Accompanying text provides a regional summary.

Wherever possible, data are for 2002 or the latest available if 2002 data are not available.

When analysing the data, care needs to be taken as time periods, definitions, methodologies, scope and coverage may differ between collections. Main data concepts and definitions are included in the Explanatory Notes and Glossary at the back of the publication.

DATA AVAILABILITY

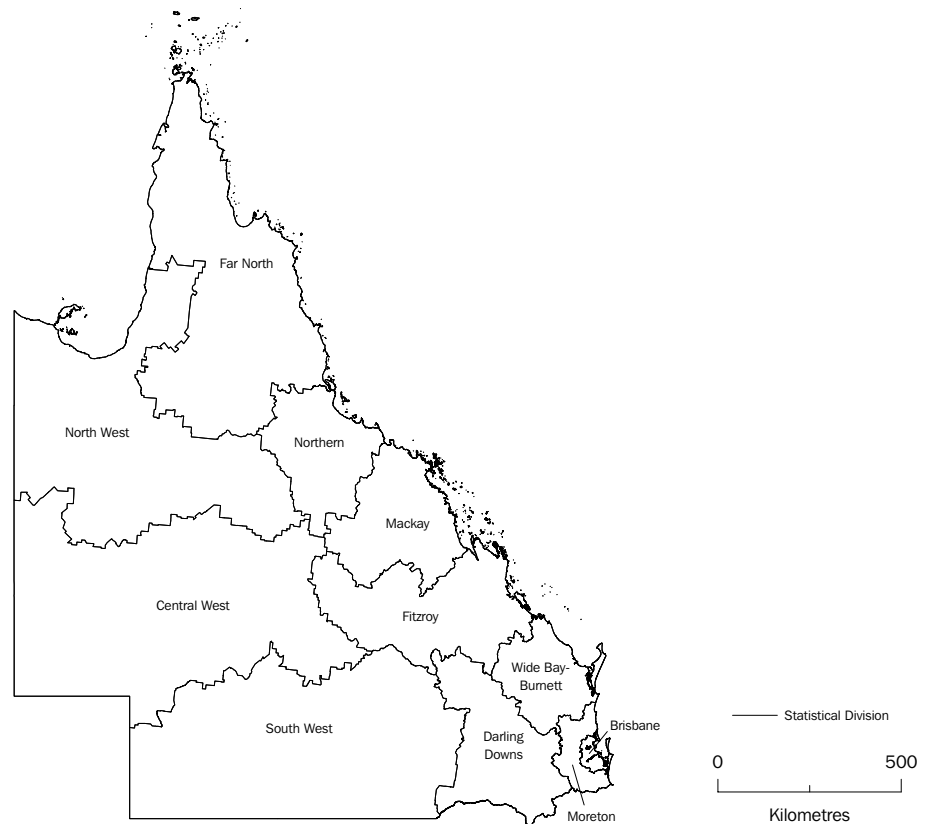
From 1 July 2002, 32 Aboriginal and Island councils were included in the ASGC as LGAs. Not all data are available for these areas. Where data for Indigenous councils are not separately available, the data are included in the LGAs that the Indigenous councils were part of prior to 1 July 2002. Where available, data have been included in the relevant SD and state totals.

DATA AVAILABILITY <i>continued</i>	Results from statistical surveys and administrative data are not always easily structured into ABS small area statistical geography. The focus of this publication is on Queensland regions and data have been included at a range of regions including SD, LGA, S Dist, statistical region, tourism region and police district. Care should be taken when comparing data across subject matter as the regions may not be comparable. For example, statistical regions do not equate to statistical divisions.
FURTHER INFORMATION	Explanatory notes and a glossary of terms provide further information on the data contained in the text and tables. The user is recommended to refer to these and source publications for a fuller explanation of the data.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	A bibliography has been included to give the user the sources of data used. Details of how to obtain these and other statistics from the ABS are provided on the back page of this publication.

CHAPTER 1

PEOPLE AND POPULATION

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS 2002



POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

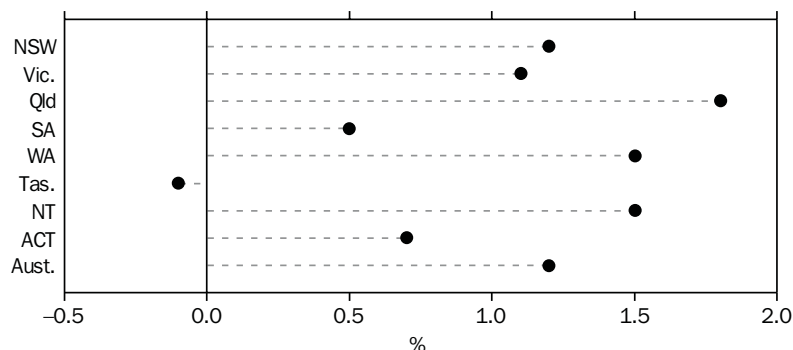
Estimated resident population

The estimated resident population (ERP) of Queensland at 30 June 2002 was 3,707,175. All states and territories experienced population growth in 2001–02 with the largest increases occurring in Queensland (78,229 persons), Victoria (67,812 persons) and New South Wales (65,138 persons).

There were three states that recorded annual growth rates higher than Australia's overall growth rate of 1.3% in 2001–02. These were Queensland (2.2%), Victoria (1.4%) and Western Australia (1.4%).

Annual population growth for Queensland over the six years 1996 to 2002 averaged 1.8%, exceeding the growth rate of all other states and territories.

1.1 AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE — 1996–2002



Source: ABS data available on request, *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand* (cat. no. 3218.0).

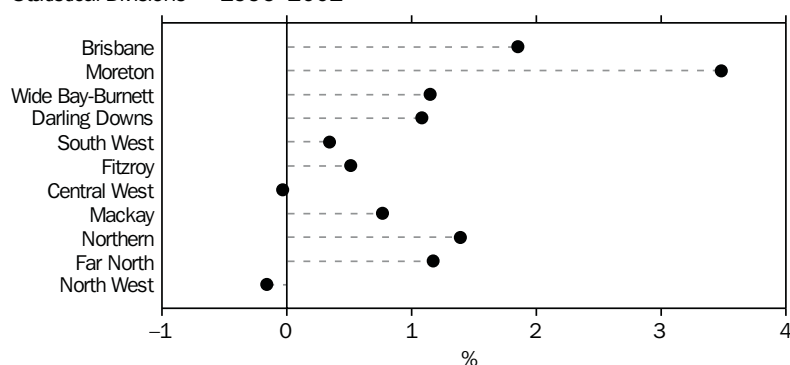
The Brisbane Statistical Division (SD) accounted for 45.6% of the total Queensland estimated resident population at 30 June 2002. This was lower than the national average of people who resided in capital city SDs (63.8%). There were 1,689,100 persons in the Brisbane SD, which was an increase of 2.3% from the previous year. This growth rate over the year to June 2002 is higher than the annual average population growth rate since June 1996 of 1.9%.

Moreton SD contained 747,364 persons, representing 20.2% of the state's population at 30 June 2002. From June 2001 to June 2002, Moreton SD increased by 3.2%. It has recorded the highest growth rates in Queensland, with an annual average increase of 3.5% since June 1996.

The Brisbane and Moreton SDs include the two most populous local government areas (LGAs) in Queensland, the cities of Brisbane and the Gold Coast. These two LGAs experienced the largest increases in population between 1996 and 2002. Brisbane increased by 92,727 persons (at an average rate of 1.9% per year) while the Gold Coast population grew by 82,032 people (3.8% per year). Over the year to June 2002, the populations of Brisbane and the Gold Coast expanded respectively by 20,567 persons (2.3%) and 14,754 persons (3.5%).

Within the Brisbane and Moreton SDs, there are a further six LGAs with populations greater than 115,000 people as at June 2002. The cities of Logan (169,433 persons) and Ipswich (128,976 persons) experienced growth rates of 1.1% and 1.8% respectively when compared with June 2001. These are more modest than the corresponding rates of population growth for the shires of Maroochy (3.3%), Pine Rivers (4.2%), Redland (2.7%) and Caboolture (2.3%) over the same period.

1.2 AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE, Statistical Divisions — 1996–2002



Source: ABS data available on request, *Regional Population Growth Australia and New Zealand* (cat. no. 3218.0).

Population increases in the SDs of Wide Bay-Burnett (1.4%), Darling Downs (1.2%), Fitzroy (1.0%), Mackay (1.5%), Northern (1.9%) and Far North (1.4%) over the year to June 2002 were greater than the corresponding annual average growth rates since June 1996.

A number of LGAs across Queensland contributed to significant regional growth between June 1996 and June 2002. In coastal regions, the LGAs experiencing population increases included Thuringowa City (9,055 persons), Townsville City (7,196 persons), Cairns City (7,787 persons), Mackay City (5,709 persons), Livingstone Shire (3,704 persons) and Burnett Shire (3,487 persons). The largest growth west of the Great Dividing Range occurred in Toowoomba City with an increase of 4,618 persons.

South West (0.3%), Central West (-0.03%) and North West (-0.2%) SDs experienced little population change over the same six-year period. LGAs showing the largest population declines between June 1996 and June 2002 include Mount Isa City (1,601 persons) in North West SD and the shires of Duaringa (1,547 persons) in Fitzroy SD, Broomsound (1,069 persons) in Mackay SD and Hinchinbrook (1,036 persons) in Northern SD.

1.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a) — 30 JUNE

Statistical Divisions	Unit	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002p
Brisbane	no.	1 519 991	1 543 819	1 567 996	1 592 280	1 619 280	1 650 422	1 689 100
Moreton	no.	618 224	640 048	659 809	680 125	701 996	724 184	747 364
Wide Bay-Burnett	no.	224 285	227 203	229 488	231 394	233 314	236 492	239 746
Darling Downs	no.	199 927	201 320	202 927	204 802	207 389	210 351	212 942
South West	no.	26 449	26 394	26 420	26 506	26 697	27 002	26 987
Fitzroy	no.	178 028	179 007	179 752	180 207	180 392	181 747	183 515
Central West	no.	12 570	12 506	12 503	12 491	12 483	12 497	12 550
Mackay	no.	133 466	134 524	135 049	135 580	136 337	137 539	139 647
Northern	no.	179 037	180 136	181 646	184 165	187 336	190 266	193 964
Far North	no.	212 340	215 481	218 037	219 914	222 235	224 163	227 309
North West	no.	34 373	34 233	34 098	33 957	34 078	34 283	34 051
Queensland	no.	3 338 690	3 394 671	3 447 725	3 501 421	3 561 537	3 628 946	3 707 175

(a) Using the 2002 edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification.

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand* (cat. no. 3218.0).

Births There were 47,495 births registered in Queensland during the year ended June 2002. Rural and urban Queensland have quite different birth and fertility characteristics. In 2001–02, most births occurred in the urban and coastal areas, with 46.6% of births registered in Brisbane SD and 17.4% in Moreton SD.

Over the five years to June 2002, the annual number of births in Queensland increased by 439 persons (0.9%). This outcome results from two distinct trends. Births in the Brisbane and Moreton SDs increased by 5.2% and 6.7% respectively in this period. In contrast, the annual number of births declined in all other regions of Queensland. This was noticeable particularly in the South West SD with a decrease of 13.1%, Central West SD decreasing by 22.3% and North West SD decreasing by 12.6%.

1.4 BIRTHS BY USUAL RESIDENCE(a)

<i>Statistical Divisions</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1997–98</i>	<i>1998–99</i>	<i>1999–2000</i>	<i>2000–01</i>	<i>2001–02</i>
Brisbane	no.	21 017	21 293	21 139	21 959	22 111
Moreton	no.	7 724	7 773	8 046	7 995	8 241
Wide Bay-Burnett	no.	3 033	2 822	2 775	2 796	2 715
Darling Downs	no.	2 936	2 872	2 954	2 851	2 839
South West	no.	473	467	457	451	411
Fitzroy	no.	2 736	2 707	2 587	2 644	2 570
Central West	no.	224	173	194	190	174
Mackay	no.	1 884	1 816	1 809	1 780	1 792
Northern	no.	2 892	2 859	2 828	2 882	2 732
Far North	no.	3 328	3 394	3 271	3 270	3 169
North West	no.	714	713	703	735	624
Queensland	no.	47 056	47 001	46 870	47 674	47 495

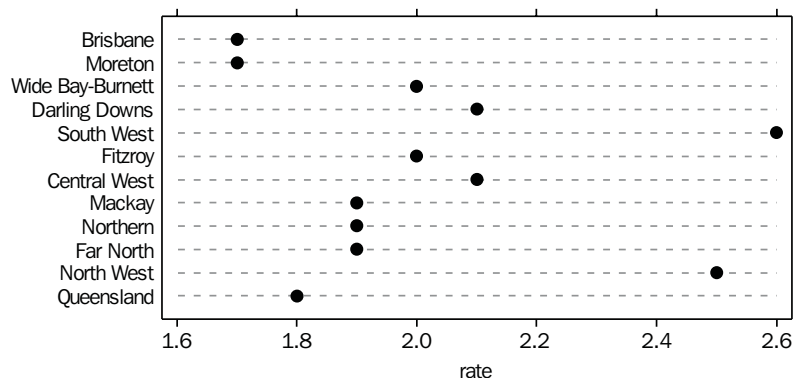
(a) Using the 2002 edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification.

Source: *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0).

The average total fertility rate for Queensland over the three years 1999 to 2001 was 1.8 babies per woman. The highest fertility rates in the state were 2.6 and 2.5 which occurred in the rural areas of South West and North West SDs, respectively. Brisbane and Moreton SDs had the lowest fertility rates at 1.7 each in the same period.

The fertility rate represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific rates at each stage of her reproductive life. It is possible, as in South West SD, for the actual number of births to decrease but for the fertility rate to increase, depending on the numbers of actual births and women of child-bearing years. Refer to the Glossary for definitions of age-specific fertility and total fertility rates.

1.5 FERTILITY RATES(a), Statistical Divisions — 1999–2001



(a) Average total fertility rate over 1999, 2000 and 2001.

Source: *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0).

Deaths In 2001–02, there were 23,174 deaths in Queensland. The majority of deaths were recorded in the south east corner of Queensland with 42.5% of deaths registered in the Brisbane SD and 20.9% in the Moreton SD. In comparison, the estimated resident population of the Brisbane and Moreton divisions were 45.6% and 20.2% respectively.

Between 1997–98 and 2001–02, the annual number of deaths in Queensland increased by 685 persons (3.0%). In this period, deaths increased in the Moreton (7.3%), Wide Bay-Burnett (7.7%), Darling Downs (9.2%), South West (10.2%), Mackay (17.2%) and Far North (12.5%) SDs. In 2001–02, the number of deaths in the North West SD was the same level as in 1997–98. The annual number of deaths decreased in all other areas between 30 June 1998 and 30 June 2002, with the largest declines in Fitzroy (8.0%) and Central West (7.8%) SDs.

1.6 DEATHS BY USUAL RESIDENCE(a)

Statistical Divisions	Unit	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Brisbane	no.	9 882	9 605	9 935	9 719	9 845
Moreton	no.	4 504	4 672	4 712	4 853	4 833
Wide Bay-Burnett	no.	1 795	1 757	1 799	1 829	1 933
Darling Downs	no.	1 471	1 564	1 496	1 588	1 606
South West	no.	177	207	185	194	195
Fitzroy	no.	1 116	1 110	1 025	1 092	1 027
Central West	no.	90	96	84	95	83
Mackay	no.	621	595	651	631	728
Northern	no.	1 306	1 253	1 230	1 202	1 243
Far North	no.	1 212	1 253	1 271	1 248	1 364
North West	no.	197	186	185	185	197
Queensland	no.	22 489	22 404	22 700	22 752	23 174

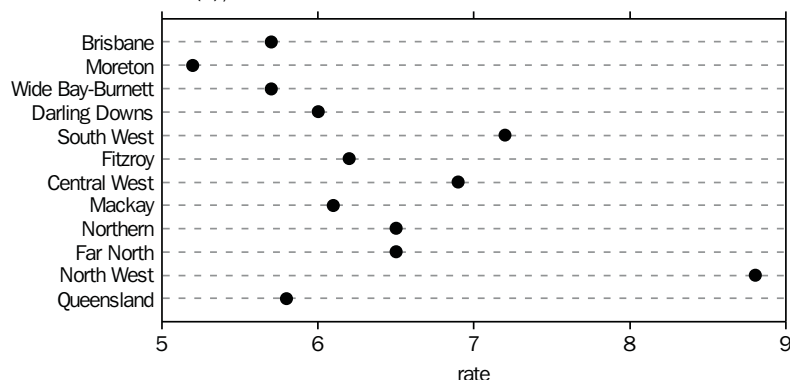
(a) Using the 2002 edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification.

Source: *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0).

Deaths *continued*

The indirect standardised death rate of Queensland averaged over the period 1999 to 2001 was 5.8 deaths per 1,000 population. This rate was higher in the remote and less populated areas of the North West (8.8), South West (7.2) and Central West (6.9) SDs. Conversely, Moreton SD had the lowest regional death rate of 5.2, followed by Brisbane and Wide Bay-Burnett SDs with each recording standardised rates of 5.7.

1.7 DEATH RATES(a), Statistical Divisions — 1999–2001



(a) Per 1,000 population. Average indirect standardised death rate 1999–2001.

Source: *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0).

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 2001 — SELECTED DATA

Introduction

The Census of Population and Housing takes a ‘snapshot’ of the Australian population every five years, collecting information on the social, economic and housing characteristics of Australian society. It is also a prime source of time series small area data.

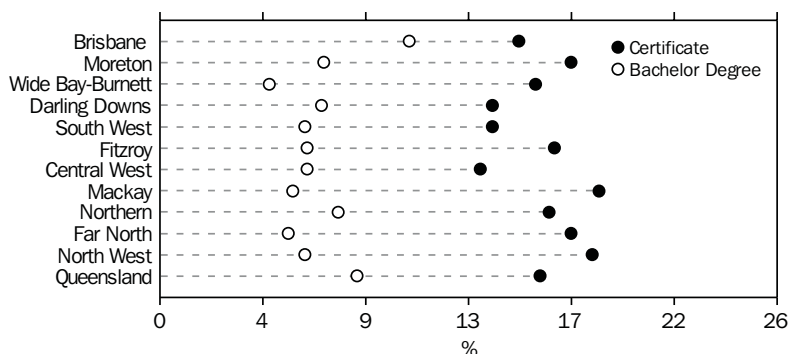
This section presents information on ‘Non-school Qualification’ and ‘Occupation’ from the census for statistical divisions (SDs) in Queensland. These topics were selected to complement other regional information relating to the labour force and the population presented elsewhere in this publication. For comparative purposes, the tables include 1996 census data presented using 2001 census geographic boundaries. All references to data for the 2001 census refer to 7 August 2001. Population as discussed here refers specifically to the population aged 15 years and over.

Non-school qualifications by level of education

On census night, 7 August 2001, there were 2,823,097 persons aged 15 years and over counted in Queensland. Of these, 32.3% reported non-school qualifications. The 451,527 persons (16.0%) with certificate qualifications from a College of Technical and Further Education (TAFE) represents the largest group holding non-school qualifications in Queensland, followed by 235,113 persons (8.3%) with a bachelor degree and 156,001 persons (5.5%) with either an advanced diploma or diploma.

The number of persons holding a postgraduate degree qualification increased by 12,686 to 38,740 between 1996 and 2001. Persons with a bachelor degree rose by 64,225 (37.6%) from 170,888 in 1996, while persons with a certificate increased by 97,910 (27.7%) in the same period. From 1996 to 2001, the number of persons with a graduate diploma or graduate certificate increased by 21.0% and those with an advanced diploma or diploma increased by 11.6%. Table 1.10 presents non-school qualifications by SD in greater detail.

1.8 PERSONS(a) WITH SELECTED NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS, Statistical Divisions — 2001



(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

In 2001, of the Queensland population aged 15 years and over, 1,270,857 persons or 45.0% were in Brisbane SD. Of these, individuals with certificate qualifications (15.1%) and bachelor degrees (10.5%) represented the two largest qualification categories in this division.

The 580,342 persons aged 15 years and over in the Moreton SD constituted 20.6% of the state's population of that age range. This SD recorded the second highest growth rate in population in Queensland with an increase of 15.8% since August 1996. There were 100,617 people (17.3%) with certificate qualifications and 40,103 people (6.9%) with bachelor degrees in the Moreton SD. These were the two largest qualification categories for the region.

Non-school qualifications by
level of education *continued*

Some consistent patterns were evident across all SDs outside the south east corner of the state. Persons without non-school qualifications accounted for the largest education type category in all regions. South West SD recorded the highest percentage (65.5%) of the region's population without non-school qualifications in 2001. Wide Bay-Burnett and Central West SDs followed closely with 63.1% and 63.4% respectively of each region's population not reporting non-school qualifications in 2001.

Certificate qualifications represented the second most common education category across all Queensland regions. The highest levels of persons with certificates were recorded in Mackay and North West SDs with respective levels of 18.4% and 18.2%.

All areas outside the south east corner of Queensland recorded lower than the state average of persons holding bachelor degree qualifications (8.3%). Of those, Northern (7.5%) and Far North (7.0%) SDs recorded the highest percentage of the populations aged 15 years and over with bachelor degrees.

Occupation of employed
persons

At 7 August 2001, the total number of employed persons in Queensland was 1,568,865, which represented an increase of 10.4% when compared with 1996. The most significant occupation group was Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers with 265,751 persons, representing 16.9% of total employment in the state. This group was followed by Professionals (251,273), Tradespersons and Related Workers (200,665) and Associate Professionals (187,910), respectively accounting for 16.0%, 12.8% and 12.0% of persons in employment.

The occupation group of Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers recorded the strongest growth rate between August 1996 and August 2001 with an increase of 18.3% to 158,222 persons. In the same period, other groups with high growth included Professionals (17.4%), Associate Professionals (15.2%) and Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (15.0%).

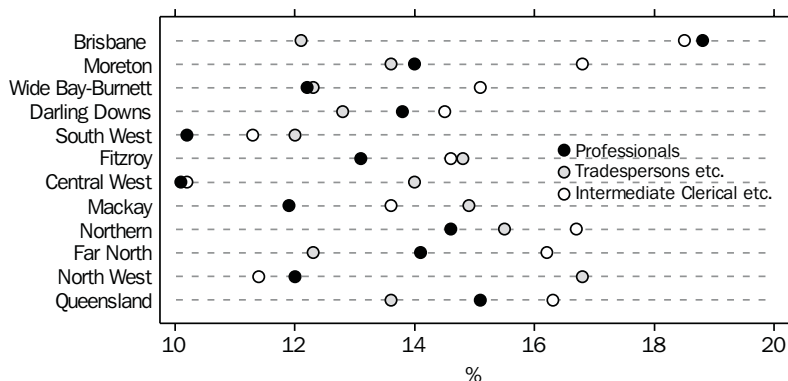
There were specific differences in the distribution of the major occupation groups between individual regions of Queensland. These may be related to the types of principal industries or other location-specific conditions.

Occupation of employed
persons *continued*

The Brisbane SD had a total of 739,836 persons employed. This was 47.2% of the total employed persons in Queensland. At the same time, this region accounted for 45.0% of the state population aged 15 years and over. The largest occupation group was Professionals with 139,368 persons representing 18.8% of employment in the SD and 55.5% of the state total for the occupation. This was followed by Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers with 136,694 persons accounting for 18.5% of employed persons in the SD and 51.4% of the Queensland total for the occupation.

Moreton SD had 293,368 persons in employment, representing 18.7% of the Queensland total at 7 August 2001. This region recorded 20.6% of the state's population 15 years and over at August 2001. The most significant occupation groups in this region were Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers with 49,164 persons and Professionals with 41,159 persons respectively representing 16.8% and 14.0% of employment in the division.

1.9 PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS,
Statistical Divisions — 2001



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

The Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers occupation group was the largest in Wide Bay-Burnett (15.1%), Darling Downs (14.5%), Northern (16.7%) and Far North (16.2%) SDs. The Managers and Administrators group was significant in Central West (19.0%), South West (20.4%) and Darling Downs (14.1%) SDs.

Tradespersons and Related Workers formed the most significant occupation group in Fitzroy (14.8%), Mackay (14.9%) and North West (16.8%) SDs. This occupation group was also important in Northern SD (15.4%). These areas contain the industrial cities of Rockhampton, Mackay, Mount Isa and Townsville. Wide Bay-Burnett (14.1%), South West (15.9%), Central West (18.1%) and North West (15.6%) were SDs where Labourers and Related Workers constituted the second largest occupation group. Predominant industries in these regions include agriculture, forestry, livestock grazing, manufacturing and mining.

Occupation of employed persons *continued*

The second highest occupation group in Far North SD was Professionals, with 14.0% of persons employed in the region. This group was also the third ranking occupation group within the SDs of Darling Downs (13.8%), Fitzroy (13.1%) and Northern (14.6%). These regions provide business services to the predominant industries in and around the major cities of Toowoomba, Rockhampton and Townsville.

The third ranking occupation group in North West SD (14.4%) was Intermediate Production and Transport Workers. This may be due to its remote location and the mining and smelting of copper, gold, silver-lead and zinc in the Mount Isa region.

1.10 SELECTED CENSUS DATA, Statistical Divisions

	Brisbane		Moreton		Wide Bay-Burnett		Darling Downs	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION (PERSONS)								
Postgraduate degree level	16 934	25 192	3 337	5 526	569	874	1 052	1 466
Graduate diploma and graduate certificate level	14 633	17 899	4 047	5 206	1 206	1 344	1 422	1 636
Bachelor degree level	98 057	133 970	25 863	40 103	6 164	8 479	7 647	10 597
Advanced diploma and diploma level	67 901	77 517	27 763	34 451	7 204	7 367	7 524	7 367
Certificate level, n.f.d.	—	6 045	—	2 711	—	694	—	675
Certificate III & IV level	123 303	161 448	62 386	86 067	19 325	25 166	12 648	18 255
Certificate I & II level	27 291	24 811	12 241	11 839	3 865	3 090	3 221	2 957
Level of attainment not stated or inadequately described	125 382	123 339	64 996	74 469	19 550	20 546	15 774	15 134
Not applicable	686 734	700 636	300 592	319 970	115 491	115 595	97 481	97 848
Total(a)	1 160 235	1 270 857	501 225	580 342	173 374	183 155	146 769	155 935
OCCUPATION(b) (PERSONS)								
Managers and administrators	47 485	52 734	21 810	23 677	9 507	9 493	12 164	12 404
Professionals	117 326	139 368	32 085	41 159	9 187	9 997	10 726	12 119
Associate professionals	76 782	89 704	31 873	39 264	8 112	8 546	7 754	8 794
Tradespersons and related workers	84 594	87 469	35 433	39 753	10 628	10 110	10 343	11 241
Advanced clerical and service workers	29 443	27 645	10 960	11 883	2 518	2 369	2 560	2 516
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	119 665	136 694	39 184	49 164	10 632	12 343	10 862	12 782
Intermediate production and transport workers	55 212	58 146	18 610	20 253	8 032	7 902	6 864	7 568
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	63 977	74 535	26 441	34 367	7 017	7 922	6 738	7 914
Labourers and related workers	54 381	60 017	23 402	27 601	10 200	11 519	10 120	11 215
Inadequately described	9 377	5 400	4 409	2 314	1 634	484	1 543	513
Not stated	5 897	8 124	2 109	3 933	600	1 294	561	1 080
Total(c)	664 139	739 836	246 316	293 368	78 067	81 979	80 235	88 146

For footnote see end of table.

...continued

1.10 SELECTED CENSUS DATA, Statistical Divisions — *continued*

	<i>South West</i>		<i>Fitzroy</i>		<i>Central West</i>		<i>Mackay</i>	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION (PERSONS)								
Postgraduate degree level	69	82	851	1 123	28	50	389	696
Graduate diploma and graduate certificate level	177	166	1 174	1 342	70	84	701	860
Bachelor degree level	899	1 251	6 941	8 632	495	660	4 498	6 064
Advanced diploma and diploma level	941	891	6 101	5 673	513	502	4 296	4 584
Certificate level, n.f.d.	—	89	—	485	—	50	—	431
Certificate III & IV level	1 599	2 407	16 586	20 433	829	1 220	13 232	17 845
Certificate I & II level	534	401	2 910	2 048	259	171	2 220	1 837
Level of attainment not stated or inadequately described	1 971	1 826	13 949	13 987	1 087	1 158	10 137	12 291
Not applicable	13 962	13 504	86 833	84 794	6 909	6 745	58 308	64 299
Total(a)	20 152	20 617	135 345	138 517	10 190	10 640	93 781	108 907
OCCUPATION(b) (PERSONS)								
Managers and administrators	2 727	2 775	7 054	7 002	1 244	1 307	5 463	6 051
Professionals	1 341	1 380	9 556	10 227	628	696	6 317	7 399
Associate professionals	1 261	1 393	8 166	8 661	630	719	5 593	6 530
Tradespersons and related workers	1 509	1 635	12 097	11 524	812	962	9 106	9 260
Advanced clerical and service workers	335	325	2 314	2 142	158	138	1 821	1 769
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1 311	1 539	10 600	11 416	658	703	7 494	8 443
Intermediate production and transport workers	1 146	1 252	9 328	9 457	533	579	8 170	8 911
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	806	831	6 343	6 893	325	377	4 521	5 619
Labourers and related workers	1 785	2 159	8 361	9 280	972	1 244	5 539	6 967
Inadequately described	227	106	1 217	549	102	54	964	468
Not stated	103	195	667	941	40	86	430	871
Total(c)	12 551	13 590	75 703	78 092	6 102	6 865	55 418	62 288

For footnote see end of table.

...continued

1.10 SELECTED CENSUS DATA, Statistical Divisions — *continued*

	<i>Northern</i>		<i>Far North</i>		<i>North West</i>		<i>Queensland</i>	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION (PERSONS)								
Postgraduate degree level	1 435	1 775	1 223	1 754	152	188	26 054	38 740
Graduate diploma and graduate certificate level	1 137	1 272	1 466	1 725	203	230	26 261	31 775
Bachelor degree level	8 801	11 026	9 884	12 453	1 491	1 786	170 888	235 113
Advanced diploma and diploma level	6 768	6 810	9 537	9 597	1 095	1 127	139 818	156 001
Certificate level, n.f.d.	—	688	—	726	—	117	—	12 717
Certificate III & IV level	17 088	21 219	21 687	26 525	3 874	4 829	292 926	385 661
Certificate I & II level	3 080	2 254	4 370	3 285	561	397	60 691	53 149
Level of attainment not stated or inadequately described	16 364	14 769	24 187	23 635	3 428	3 845	297 134	305 262
Not applicable	93 682	86 742	99 467	97 102	17 966	16 915	1 578 448	1 604 681
Total(a)	148 355	146 555	171 821	176 802	28 770	29 434	2 592 220	2 823 097
OCCUPATION(b) (PERSONS)								
Managers and administrators	7 054	6 836	9 541	9 439	1 443	1 541	125 553	133 295
Professionals	11 448	12 392	12 859	14 176	2 181	2 198	214 018	251 273
Associate professionals	9 052	9 745	11 849	12 459	1 861	2 035	163 135	187 910
Tradespersons and related workers	12 427	13 113	13 299	12 436	3 176	3 076	193 765	200 665
Advanced clerical and service workers	2 660	2 358	3 471	3 130	433	370	56 709	54 677
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	13 523	14 132	15 215	16 390	1 895	2 088	231 131	265 751
Intermediate production and transport workers	8 842	8 614	8 609	8 238	2 557	2 633	128 158	133 702
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	7 305	8 077	9 130	10 497	1 117	1 165	133 750	158 222
Labourers and related workers	9 462	7 904	11 933	11 978	2 973	2 868	139 163	152 773
Inadequately described	1 492	547	1 803	790	333	153	23 117	11 385
Not stated	704	1 069	844	1 395	209	221	12 169	19 212
Total(c)	83 969	84 787	98 553	100 928	18 178	18 348	1 420 668	1 568 865

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

(b) Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, second edition (ASC02).

(c) Employed persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: Selected Education and Labour Force Characteristics, 2001 (cat. no. 2017.0).

INDIGENOUS COUNCILS

Indigenous community councils From 1 July 2002, 15 Aboriginal and 17 Torres Strait Island council areas in Queensland were included in their own right as part of the LGA structure in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). Established under various Acts of Parliament¹, these Indigenous community council areas are equivalent to LGAs.

Previously, the communities' statistics had been included with those for neighbouring shire or town councils. The separation of the Indigenous community councils from other LGAs recognises their autonomy from the shire councils and responds to the need for data, especially population data, for these areas.

The majority of the Indigenous community council areas (28) are found in Far North SD. The SDs of Wide Bay-Burnett, Fitzroy, Northern and North West have one council each.

At 30 June 2002, the estimated resident populations of the Indigenous community councils varied considerably with populations ranging from greater than 2,000 persons to less than 100. Palm Island (AC) had 2,376 persons and Yarrabah (AC) 2,320. Ugar (IC) had 57 persons and was one of only two Indigenous community councils recording a decrease in population from 2001.

At 30 June 2002, Ugar was also notable in that it had the second oldest median age of population at 31.5 years. Among Aboriginal councils and Island councils, the median age ranged from 32.7 years in Dauan (IC) to 18.3 in New Mapoon (AC).

Between 30 June 2001 and 2002, the Indigenous community councils had fairly stable populations with 20 showing changes of between 0.9% and 3.6% and a further 7 having no change at all. Iama (IC) had the highest population change with 6.5% (22 persons) and Bamaga (IC) was the second highest with 5.8% (51 persons). Only Palm Island experienced a larger increase in population (63 persons) which represented a population change of 2.7%.

The density of population varied widely among the Aboriginal councils and Island councils from Poruma (IC) which had 589.2 persons per square kilometre to Pormpuraaw (AC) which had only 0.1 persons per square kilometre. Warraber (IC) and Iama (IC) were the next most densely populated with 277.9 and 210.9 persons per square kilometre respectively. The majority of Indigenous community councils were fairly sparsely populated with 8 having less than one person per square kilometre and 11 with less than 15 persons per square kilometre.

1 Community Services (Aborigines) Act 1984; Community Services (Torres Strait) Act 1984; Community Services Legislation Amendment Act 1999.

1.11 SELECTED POPULATION ESTIMATES, Indigenous Community Councils — 2001–02

	ERP 2001	ERP 2002 p	Population change from previous year	Population density(a)	Median age(a)
	no.	no.	%	persons/sq km	years
Wide Bay-Burnett					
Cherbourg (AC)	1 209	1 249	3.3	39.6	19.9
Fitzroy					
Woorabinda (AC)	1 034	1 034	—	2.6	21.5
Northern					
Palm Island (AC)	2 313	2 376	2.7	33.5	23.0
Far North					
Badu (IC)	750	785	4.7	7.7	22.0
Bamaga (IC)	885	936	5.8	13.7	22.4
Boigu (IC)	290	295	1.7	4.1	20.2
Dauan (IC)	120	120	—	33.0	32.7
Erub (IC)	320	320	—	54.3	22.9
Hammond (IC)	203	208	2.5	13.3	21.0
Hope Vale (AC)	892	913	2.4	0.8	26.9
Iama (IC)	341	363	6.5	210.9	23.1
Injinoo (AC)	440	446	1.4	0.5	19.2
Kowanyama (AC)	1 019	1 053	3.3	0.4	28.2
Kubin (IC)	221	226	2.3	1.5	23.0
Lockhart River (AC)	650	641	-1.4	0.2	26.2
Mabuiag (IC)	240	240	—	37.1	21.3
Mapoon (AC)	209	214	2.4	0.4	28.0
Mer (IC)	448	462	3.1	92.3	26.1
Napranum (AC)	800	812	1.5	0.4	25.3
New Mapoon (AC)	348	360	3.4	3.8	18.3
Pormpuraaw (AC)	630	630	—	0.1	30.4
Poruma (IC)	175	175	—	589.2	23.6
Saibai (IC)	362	368	1.7	3.5	23.9
St Pauls (IC)	229	239	4.4	12.9	25.1
Seisia (IC)	144	144	—	53.1	29.0
Ugar (IC)	61	57	-6.6	161.0	31.5
Umagico (AC)	278	288	3.6	5.2	23.6
Warraber (IC)	234	239	2.1	277.9	20.4
Wujal Wujal (AC)	373	379	1.6	33.4	29.3
Yarrabah (AC)	2 280	2 320	1.8	14.6	21.7
Yorke (IC)	333	336	0.9	199.9	24.3
North West					
Doomadgee (AC)	1 201	1 235	2.8	0.7	22.1

(a) At 30 June 2002.

Source: ABS data available on request, Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand (cat. no. 3218.0).

The LGA tables in this publication include the Aboriginal councils and Island councils in their respective SDs. Where possible, data have been provided for these councils. In the cases where separate data are not available they have been included in the statistics for the neighbouring LGAs. The names of these LGAs and the Aboriginal councils and Island councils involved can be found in the Appendix — Changes to Geographical Areas, Queensland, 2001–2002 on page 123 of this publication.

HEALTH

Health and public hospitals

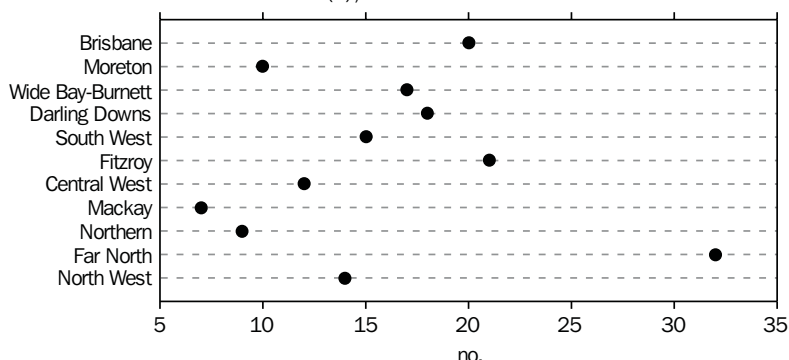
There were 175 public acute hospitals at 30 June 2002 in Queensland. Since 1998, the total number of hospitals has reduced from 182, representing a decrease of 3.8%.

During 2001–02 the number of episodes of admitted patient care was 694,264. Although from 1997–98 to 2001–02 there was an increase of 1.5% in the number of episodes of admitted patient care, the year to year movement varied. From 1997–98 to 1998–99 the number of episodes increased by 3.4% to 707,227 followed by decreases in each subsequent year until 2000–01. There was an increase from 2000–01 to 2001–02.

The number of daily average occupied beds in public acute hospitals in Queensland decreased each year from 7,227 in 1997–98 to 6,930 in 2000–01. There was an increase in 2001–02. The overall result has been a decline of 3.5% between 1997–98 and 2001–02 in the number of daily average occupied beds.

Far North SD contained the highest number (32) of public acute hospitals and centres with hospital facilities, accounting for 18.3% of the state total in 2001–02. Fitzroy, Brisbane and Darling Downs SDs had 12.0%, 11.4% and 10.3% respectively of the Queensland total. All other regions had less than 10.0% of the state total.

1.12 PUBLIC ACUTE HOSPITALS(a), Statistical Divisions — 2001–02



(a) Includes dental hospitals.

Source: Queensland Health: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, Monthly Activity Collection.

In contrast to the distribution of public hospitals, episodes of admitted patient care were greater in the south east section of the state. Brisbane SD included 345,600 episodes of patient care in 2001–02, accounting for 49.8% of the Queensland total. In comparison, the estimated resident population in this region was 45.6% of the state aggregate. As the larger hospitals and specialist facilities are located in Brisbane, patients with serious medical conditions may be transferred from other regions. Moreton SD accounted for 12.4% of the state total for admitted patient care episodes and all other SDs contributed less than 8.5% each.

Health and public hospitals
continued

Brisbane SD had the highest daily average occupied beds in public hospitals (3,479), representing 49.9% of the state total in 2001–02. Other significant regions included Moreton SD and Far North SD with respective contributions of 12.4% and 9.2%. The remaining regional areas each contributed less than 7.0% of the state total.

1.13 HEALTH AND PUBLIC HOSPITALS(a), Statistical Divisions — 1997–98 to 2001–02

<i>Statistical Divisions</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1997–98</i>	<i>1998–99</i>	<i>1999–2000</i>	<i>2000–01</i>	<i>2001–02</i>
Brisbane						
Public acute hospitals	no.	23	23	23	20	20
Patient episodes	no.	340 214	352 383	351 561	340 074	345 600
Daily average occupied beds	no.	3 617	3 587	3 467	3 447	3 479
Moreton						
Public acute hospitals	no.	10	10	10	10	10
Patient episodes	no.	84 269	89 115	87 168	82 925	85 841
Daily average occupied beds	no.	870	884	852	818	863
Wide Bay-Burnett						
Public acute hospitals	no.	18	17	17	17	17
Patient episodes	no.	42 920	43 897	46 038	45 591	45 173
Daily average occupied beds	no.	456	433	446	434	436
Darling Downs						
Public acute hospitals	no.	18	18	18	18	18
Patient episodes	no.	42 258	43 284	40 983	39 499	39 090
Daily average occupied beds	no.	467	454	410	423	411
South West						
Public acute hospitals	no.	15	15	15	15	15
Patient episodes	no.	6 908	7 039	7 103	7 379	7 038
Daily average occupied beds	no.	103	106	104	111	94
Fitzroy						
Public acute hospitals	no.	23	22	21	21	21
Patient episodes	no.	35 037	34 907	34 809	34 660	34 020
Daily average occupied beds	no.	329	322	309	306	292
Central West						
Public acute hospitals	no.	12	12	12	12	12
Patient episodes	no.	3 372	3 548	3 431	3 421	3 256
Daily average occupied beds	no.	32	37	34	36	33
Mackay						
Public acute hospitals	no.	7	7	7	7	7
Patient episodes	no.	23 368	23 785	23 438	23 127	23 129
Daily average occupied beds	no.	199	194	189	179	176
Northern						
Public acute hospitals	no.	10	10	10	10	9
Patient episodes	no.	41 833	42 216	44 038	44 456	43 054
Daily average occupied beds	no.	445	456	464	449	457
Far North						
Public acute hospitals	no.	32	32	32	32	32
Patient episodes	no.	51 603	53 653	55 696	55 574	57 691
Daily average occupied beds	no.	601	623	601	626	645
North West						
Public acute hospitals	no.	14	14	14	14	14
Patient episodes	no.	12 116	13 400	12 265	11 246	10 372
Daily average occupied beds	no.	107	109	100	100	91
Queensland						
Public acute hospitals	no.	182	180	179	176	175
Patient episodes	no.	683 898	707 227	706 530	687 952	694 264
Daily average occupied beds	no.	7 227	7 205	6 978	6 930	6 976

(a) Includes dental hospitals.

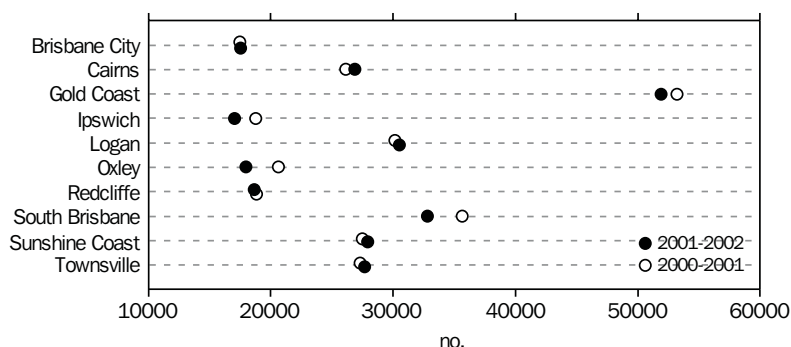
Source: Queensland Health: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, Monthly Activity Collection.

LAW AND ORDER

Crime In the 2001–02 financial year, there were 434,696 incidents of crime reported in Queensland. This was a decrease of 2,158 incidents (0.5%) from the 1999–2000 figures. Property crime was the largest component with 291,495 incidents, representing 67.1% of all crime in Queensland in 2001–02. Other crime and crime against the person, respectively comprised 25.5% and 7.4% of the Queensland total.

The Gold Coast Police District (PD)² recorded the highest number of reported crime incidents in Queensland in 2001–02 with 51,911 offences. This is a decrease of 1,276 offences from the previous year. South Brisbane (32,806 reported incidents) and Logan (30,488 reported incidents) recorded the second and third highest numbers of reported offences in the same period. Reported offences in the South Brisbane PD fell by almost 8.0% in the last year. Of the ten PDs recording the largest numbers of reported offences, Oxley PD had the largest decrease (13.0%).

1.14 REPORTED OFFENCES,
Selected Police Districts — 2000–01 to 2001–02



Source: Queensland Police.

The Cairns PD recorded the highest incidence of reported crime against the person with 3,106 incidents, accounting for 9.6% of the state total in 2001–02. Gold Coast and Logan PDs also had significant levels of crime against the person with respective contributions of 8.4% and 7.1% to the Queensland total.

For reported offences against property during 2001–02, the Gold Coast PD had the highest level with 39,572 offences, representing 13.6% of all Queensland property crime. South Brisbane and Logan PDs also had significant levels of crime against property with respective contributions of 8.9% and 7.6%.

2 Police Districts are geographic regions defined by the Queensland Police Service. Details of the composition of police districts, including maps, are available on request from the Queensland Police web site <http://www.police.qld.gov.au/pr/services/statsnet/0102/01_02.shtml>.

Crime continued Cairns PD recorded the highest level of other reported offences (10,310), accounting for 9.3% of the Queensland total for 2001–02. Other police districts reporting relatively high levels of reported other offences included Gold Coast (8.7%) and Townsville (7.7%).

In comparison to 1999–2000, reported offences against the person in Queensland rose by 9.0% to 32,240 incidents. During the same period, other reported offences grew by 6.5% to 110,961 incidents. In contrast, reported offences against property declined by 3.8% to 291,495 incidents.

Comparisons over time by regions should be used with care due to changes in police district boundaries and the methods of counting for some types of offences.

1.15 CRIME BY TYPE, Police Districts

Police Districts	1999–2000			2000–01			2001–02		
	Person	Property	Other	Person	Property	Other	Person	Property	Other
Albany Creek(a)	na	na	na	48	615	146	71	1 160	303
Boondall(b)	471	7 527	1 421	496	7 368	1 391	450	5 064	1 141
Brisbane City	1 139	11 649	4 431	1 226	12 552	3 667	1 160	12 395	3 965
Bundaberg	557	5 388	2 161	622	5 293	1 947	622	5 306	2 137
Cairns	2 522	12 002	8 374	2 836	12 904	10 366	3 106	13 474	10 310
Charleville	181	528	704	190	565	755	130	539	569
Dalby	245	1 482	986	232	1 342	890	199	1 493	954
Ferny Grove(b)	498	7 299	1 128	433	6 914	1 511	141	5 605	1 203
Fortitude Valley	546	6 570	2 698	627	6 936	2 719	661	6 394	2 991
Gladstone	452	3 367	2 254	606	4 498	2 561	631	3 718	2 713
Gold Coast	2 602	37 140	8 648	2 720	40 540	9 927	2 709	39 572	9 630
Gympie	659	4 085	2 793	697	3 447	2 474	821	3 254	2 551
Hendra	522	8 422	1 529	610	8 395	1 584	562	8 858	1 617
Indooroopilly(b)	412	9 203	1 029	487	8 620	1 033	386	7 057	1 292
Innisfail	346	1 383	2 262	338	1 347	2 200	329	1 347	2 046
Ipswich	1 438	12 788	4 104	1 547	12 968	4 269	1 501	11 606	3 910
Logan	2 347	21 695	5 629	2 255	22 222	5 675	2 285	22 218	5 985
Longreach	76	449	387	72	471	577	71	465	558
Mackay	934	8 289	3 897	881	7 371	3 669	1 040	7 252	4 249
Mareeba	424	1 377	2 763	426	1 338	2 471	442	1 330	2 365
Maryborough	656	5 430	2 644	757	5 593	2 956	828	4 860	3 620
Mount Isa	970	2 895	2 830	904	3 437	2 886	857	3 097	2 773
Oxley	1 044	17 232	3 234	1 108	16 462	3 064	1 093	13 507	3 340
Petrie	446	4 341	1 628	445	4 024	1 644	424	4 046	1 620
Redcliffe	1 167	14 655	3 894	1 297	13 990	3 572	1 470	13 243	3 905
Rockhampton	1 208	8 109	3 922	1 202	9 155	4 274	1 309	8 174	4 461
Roma	198	1 074	802	233	1 273	826	237	1 192	932
Sandgate	267	2 420	1 145	259	2 235	1 104	884	2 219	991
South Brisbane	1 705	27 652	4 799	1 956	28 367	5 320	1 815	26 083	4 908
Stafford	na	na	na	na	na	na	16	271	64
Sunshine Coast	1 413	18 190	6 305	1 565	19 591	6 345	1 631	19 077	7 196
The Gap(a)	na	na	na	43	629	123	78	1 569	276
Toowoomba	1 208	10 209	3 743	1 182	11 850	3 368	1 028	8 928	3 137
Townsville	1 766	18 328	7 562	1 940	17 378	7 982	2 057	17 087	8 513
Warwick	251	2 121	1 693	231	1 976	1 749	299	1 740	1 600
Wynnum	904	9 797	2 785	976	10 913	2 884	968	9 455	3 439
Queensland	29 574	303 096	104 184	31 399	311 964	107 783	32 240	291 495	110 961

(a) Created as at 1 April 2001.

(b) Significant boundary changes occurred on 1 April 2001. Data should not be compared with those from previous years.

Source: Queensland Police.

CHAPTER 2

ENVIRONMENT

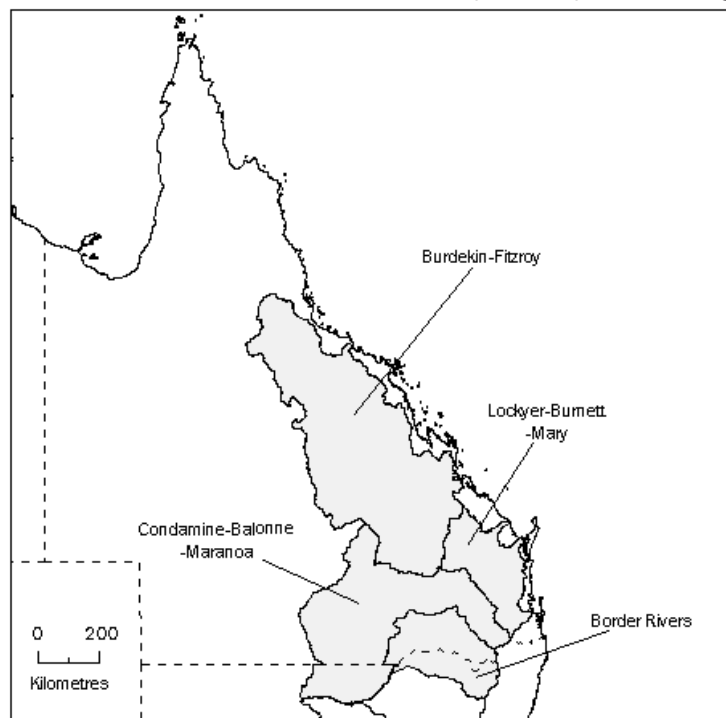
SALINITY ON AUSTRALIAN FARMS

Introduction Salinity describes the salt content of soil or water. Soluble salts are often found in water and soil, but not in sufficient concentrations to affect plant and animal survival. When salt content is excessive it degrades water quality and land productivity. Salinity increases are usually caused by a rise in the level of underground water tables bringing naturally occurring salt to the surface. This concentrates salt and affects the environment dependent on the soil and water.

Salinity occurs naturally in Australia, but the clearing of native vegetation and use of water for irrigated agriculture, domestic and other uses has caused the salt stored beneath the ground to surface in many areas. This has affected agricultural production and damaged infrastructure, such as roads. Salinity is divided into two types, dryland and irrigated. Dryland salinity is far more widespread, but in both types of salinity, it is water imbalances that are the fundamental cause of salinity.

The Commonwealth and state and territory governments have adopted the National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality (NAP). The NAP has identified 21 high priority regions in Australia, with four regions either wholly or partly within Queensland. These regions are Border Rivers, Condamine-Balonne-Maranoa, Burdekin-Fitzroy and Lockyer-Burnett-Mary. Border Rivers and Condamine-Balonne-Maranoa are partially in New South Wales. NAP regions do not include the more arid western and remote tropical far north sections of Queensland.

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR SALINITY AND WATER QUALITY, Queensland Regions



Source: *Environment by Numbers: Selected Articles on Australia's Environment* (cat. no. 4617.0).

Introduction *continued* The ABS conducted the Land Management and Salinity Survey in May 2002. This collection was targeted at the population of farm establishments which had indicated in the 2001 Agricultural Census that they had land affected by salinity or used salinity management strategies. The survey results are based on a sample of about 20,000 farm establishments and the results were weighted to cover the full population.

This chapter draws extensively on research and analysis reported in *Salinity on Australian Farms, 2002* (cat. no. 4615.0) and *Environment by Numbers: Selected Articles on Australia's Environment* (cat. no. 4617.0). Care should be taken in the interpretation of the data, particularly for items with high RSEs. For further information on these refer to *Salinity on Australian Farms, 2002* (cat. no. 4615.0).

Land showing signs of salinity In May 2002, 993 Queensland farms with 107,000 hectares (ha) of agricultural land were reported by farmers as showing signs of salinity. This represented about 3.4% of total farms, being 0.1% of total farm area in the state. Of the agricultural land showing signs of salinity, 40,000 ha were unable to be used for agricultural production.

Within the four NAP regions either wholly or partly within Queensland, there were 720 farms with 67,000 ha showing signs of salinity. Non-irrigated farms accounted for 64,000 ha or 95.5% of the land showing signs of salinity in Queensland based NAP regions.

For irrigated farms, the NAP regions recording the highest number of farms showing signs of salinity were Lockyer-Burnett-Mary (87) and Burdekin-Fitzroy (56). These figures represented respectively 3.3% and 4.0% of all farms in those areas. Salinised land unable to be used for production in Burdekin-Fitzroy was 75.2% of the 1,000 ha showing signs of salinity.

The largest number of non-irrigated farms showing signs of salinity were recorded in Lockyer-Burnett-Mary (168), which represented 3.8% of all farms in that NAP region. Condamine-Balonne-Maranoa and Border Rivers regions included 132 and 137 farms, respectively, showing significant signs of salinity.

2.1 LAND SHOWING SIGNS OF SALINITY, By NAP Region

<i>NAP Region</i>	<i>Farms with signs of salinity</i>	<i>Proportion of total farms(a)</i>	<i>Land showing sign of salinity</i>	<i>Proportion of total farm area(b)</i>	<i>Salinised land unable to be used for production</i>	<i>Proportion of total salinised land(c)</i>	<i>Proportion of total farm area(d)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000 ha</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000 ha</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Irrigated farms							
Border Rivers	*13	1.7	na	—	na	na	0.3
Burdekin-Fitzroy	*56	4.0	1	0.1	*1	75.2	0.1
Condamine-Balonne-Maranoa	*31	2.8	*1	—	—	9.0	—
Lockyer-Burnett-Mary	87	3.3	1	0.1	—	38.4	—
<i>Total NAP irrigated</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
Non-irrigated farms							
Border Rivers	*137	5.0	na	0.2	na	na	0.3
Burdekin-Fitzroy	*96	3.0	**35	0.2	**20	55.8	0.1
Condamine-Balonne-Maranoa	*132	2.6	*28	0.2	**2	7.7	—
Lockyer-Burnett-Mary	168	3.8	*1	—	*1	54.4	—
<i>Total NAP non-irrigated</i>	<i>533</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
Total Queensland(e)	993	3.4	107	0.1	40	37.4	—

(a) Farms with land showing signs of salinity as a proportion of total farms in the NAP region/Australia. Source for the denominator is data from the 2001 Agricultural Census.

(b) Land showing signs of salinity as a proportion of total farm area in the NAP region/Australia. Source for the denominator is data from the 2001 Agricultural Census.

(c) Salinised land unable to be used for production as a proportion of land showing signs of salinity.

(d) Salinised land unable to be used for production as a proportion of total farm area in the NAP region/Australia. Source for the denominator is data from the 2001 Agricultural Census.

(e) Queensland total includes data from non-NAP regions.

Source: *Salinity on Australian Farms, 2002* (cat. no. 4615.0).

Salinity management

The most common salinity management practices employed were planting crops, pastures, fodder plants and trees and constructing earthworks and fencing.

In May 2002, farmers reported that 331,000 ha of crops, pastures and fodder plants were planted for salinity management purposes in Queensland. The six types of plantings included salt tolerant crops, pastures with lucerne, other deep rooted perennials, salt tolerant pasture, saltbush, bluebush and other fodder plants.

The largest contribution to that total was other deep rooted perennials with 164,000 ha planted, representing 49.5% of total plantings for salinity management. Non-irrigated farms accounted for 91.5% of the area of crops, pastures and fodder plants for salinity management in Queensland. Condamine-Balonne-Maranoa NAP region reported the largest area of crops, pastures and fodder plants (155,000 ha) sown by farmers for salinity management.

2.2 CROPS, PASTURES AND FODDER PLANTS(a) FOR SALINITY MANAGEMENT, Area by NAP Region

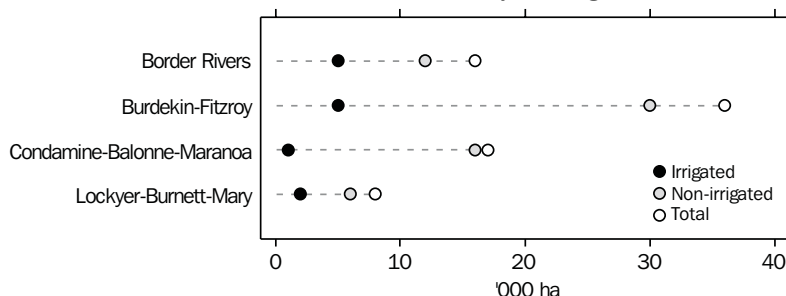
	Area of salt tolerant crops	Area of pastures with lucerne	Area of other deep rooted perennials	Area of salt tolerant pastures	Area of saltbush, bluebush	Area of other fodder plants	Total area of crops, pastures and fodder plants
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha
NAP REGION							
Border Rivers	*14	*54	**26	**14	—	—	*108
Burdekin-Fitzroy	**6	**11	*30	**4	**1	**53	*105
Condamine-Balonne-Maranoa	*25	*13	*79	**20	*12	*6	155
Lockyer-Burnett-Mary	1	2	1	**1	—	*5	*10
FARM TYPE							
Irrigated farms	4	4	*7	*6	**1	*7	28
Non-irrigated farms	*25	*32	157	*27	*2	**60	303
Total	29	36	164	33	3	67	331

(a) Crops, pastures and fodder plants wholly or partly for the management or prevention of salinity. This includes all land under crops, pastures and fodder plants for salinity management, irrespective of whether farm has land showing signs of salinity.

Source: *Salinity on Australian Farms, 2002* (cat. no. 4615.0).

For Queensland in May 2002, non-irrigated farms accounted for 86.5% of the 126,000 ha of trees planted by farmers for managing salinity. Burdekin-Fitzroy NAP region showed the largest area of trees (36,000 ha) planted for salinity management. This represented about twice the area of trees planted and reported by farmers in either the Border Rivers or the Condamine-Balonne-Maranoa NAP regions.

2.3 TREES(a) FOR SALINITY MANAGEMENT, Area by NAP Region



(a) Trees planted wholly or partly for the management or prevention of salinity. This includes all land under trees for salinity management, irrespective of whether the farm has land showing signs of salinity.

Source: *Salinity on Australian Farms, 2002* (cat. no. 4615.0).

Construction of earthworks is one of the key methods used to minimise salinity on farms. There were 15,000 kilometres (km) of earthworks constructed for salinity management in Queensland as of May 2002 and 80.0% of those earthworks occurred on non-irrigated farms. The most common type of construction was levees and banks, accounting for 66.7% of total earthworks for the management or prevention of salinity. The 7,000 km of earthworks designed to minimise salinity in the Condamine-Balonne-Maranoa NAP region was equal to the combination of similar works reported in Border Rivers and Burdekin-Fitzroy areas.

2.4 EARTHWORKS(a) FOR SALINITY MANAGEMENT, Length by NAP Region

	<i>Length of levees/banks</i>	<i>Length of shallow open drains</i>	<i>Length of deep open drains</i>	<i>Length of sub-surface drains</i>	<i>Total length of earthworks</i>
	'000 km	'000 km	'000 km	'000 km	'000 km
NAP REGION					
Border Rivers	**3	*1	—	—	*4
Burdekin-Fitzroy	*2	—	—	—	*3
Condamine-Balonne-Maranoa	*6	—	—	—	*7
Lockyer-Burnett-Mary	—	—	—	—	*1
QUEENSLAND SUMMARY					
Irrigated farms	—	*1	*1	*1	3
Non-irrigated farms	*10	1	—	*1	*12
<i>Total farms</i>	<i>*10</i>	<i>*2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>*2</i>	<i>*15</i>

(a) Earthworks constructed wholly or partly for the management or prevention of salinity. This includes all land with earthworks for salinity management, irrespective of whether the farm has land showing signs of salinity.

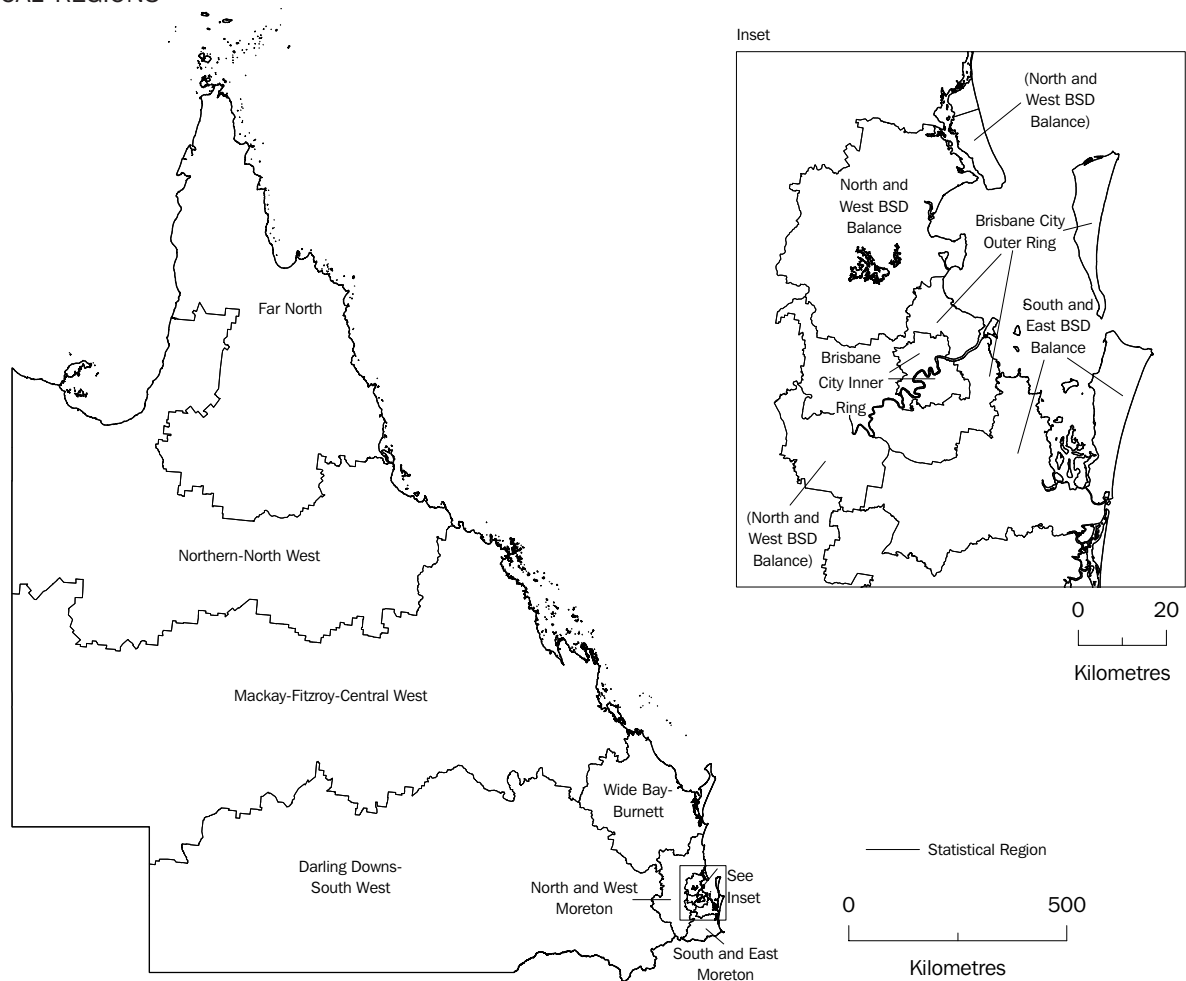
Source: *Salinity on Australian Farms, 2002* (cat. no. 4615.0).

As of May 2002, there were 27,000 ha of land fenced for salinity management purposes in Queensland and 77.8% of that area of land is located on non-irrigated farms. Burdekin-Fitzroy reported the largest area fenced (6,000 ha) of all NAP regions and 83.3% of that region fenced for the management or prevention of salinity was located on irrigated farms.

CHAPTER 3

ECONOMY AND INDUSTRY

LABOUR FORCE BY STATISTICAL REGIONS

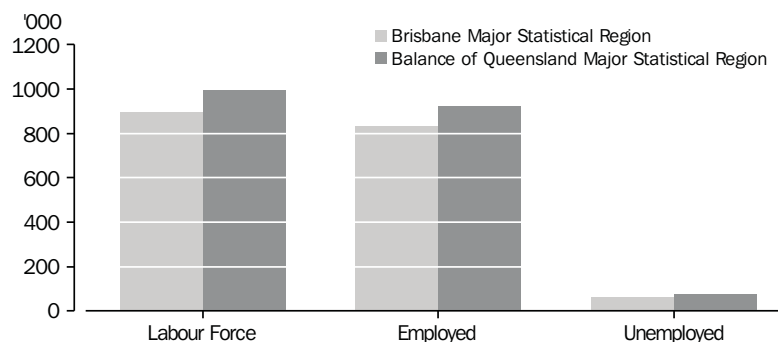


Introduction The Labour Force Survey provides information on labour market activity of the civilian population of Australia aged 15 years and over. The rate of change in the number of people employed is a key indicator of the pace of economic growth. Unemployment rates are the main measure of under utilised labour and participation rates reflect changes in total labour availability.

State summary The annual average number of persons employed in Queensland rose from 1,702,400 persons in 2001 to 1,753,300 in 2002, representing an increase of 50,900 persons (3.0%). The growth rate in employed persons is higher than the 1.9% growth in the annual average number of persons in the Labour Force.

In the same period, the average number of persons unemployed declined by 15,700 to 140,000 persons. This equated to a decrease in the unemployment rate from 8.4% to 7.4%. The annual average participation rate remained unchanged at 65.0%.

3.1 LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a), Major Regions — 2002



(a) Annual averages.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

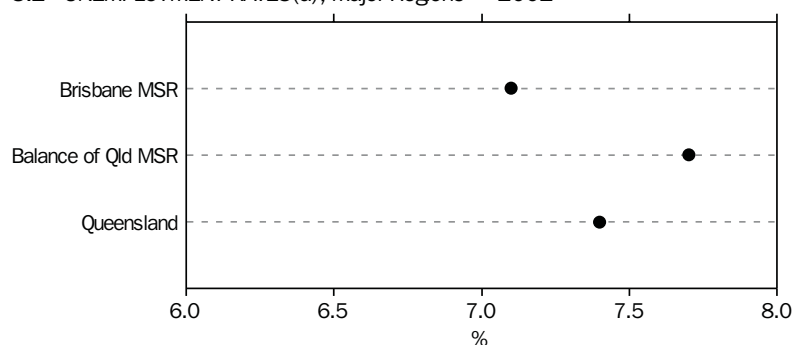
Brisbane Major Statistical Region

Between 2001 and 2002, the average number of persons employed in the Brisbane Major Statistical Region (MSR) increased by 37,700, which represented 74.1% of the total growth in employment in the state. Except for a small decline in South and East Brisbane Statistical Division (BSD) Balance excluding Gold Coast City Part A, all component areas within this statistical region recorded increases in annual average employment. Brisbane City Outer Ring and North and West BSD Balance recorded the strongest growth with gains of 8.4% and 6.1% between 2001 and 2002.

Balance of Queensland Major Statistical Region

There was slight growth (1.4%) in average employment from 2001 to 2002 for the Balance of Queensland. Significant growth in persons employed were recorded in North and West Moreton (7.8%) and Wide Bay-Burnett (10.4%) statistical regions. Modest increases in employment were noted in Northern-North West (4.8%), Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West (4.8%) and Gold Coast City (2.1%). In contrast, annual average employment decreased in all other areas, with Far North recording the largest decline of 10.2% between 2001 and 2002.

3.2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES(a), Major Regions — 2002



(a) Annual averages.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

Balance of Queensland
Major Statistical Region
continued

Statistical regions with the highest annual average unemployment rates in the state were Wide Bay-Burnett (12.3%) and North and West Moreton (8.9%). Darling Downs recorded the lowest annual average unemployment rate of 4.5% in 2002. Most other regions in the Balance of Queensland recorded annual average unemployment rates between 6.5% and 7.5%. The state average figure for unemployment was 7.4%.

Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West and Brisbane City Inner Ring had the highest annual average participation rates of 68.3% and 68.1% respectively in 2002. Strong industry foundations of coal mining and beef cattle grazing in Central Queensland and property and business services in Brisbane City support those participation rates. In contrast, Wide Bay-Burnett (56.9%) and North and West Moreton (61.9%) recorded the state's lowest participation rates in 2002.

3.3 LABOUR FORCE STATUS — ANNUAL AVERAGES, Statistical Regions(a)(b)(c)

		Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Civilian population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
Major statistical region or sector	Year	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
<i>Brisbane MSR</i>	2001	793.9	71.2	865.1	1 319.0	8.2	65.6
	2002	831.6	63.6	895.2	1 345.1	7.1	66.6
Brisbane City Inner Ring	2001	197.2	15.7	212.9	313.6	7.4	67.9
	2002	200.2	13.7	213.9	313.8	6.3	68.1
Brisbane City Outer Ring	2001	240.7	18.9	259.6	404.1	7.3	64.2
	2002	261.1	18.0	279.1	419.7	6.5	66.5
South and East BSD Balance excluding Gold Coast City Part A	2001	143.7	16.4	160.0	242.4	10.2	66.0
	2002	143.6	14.1	157.6	241.1	8.9	65.4
North and West BSD Balance	2001	194.4	17.9	212.4	328.8	8.4	64.6
	2002	206.2	16.4	222.6	337.9	7.4	65.9
<i>Balance of Queensland MSR</i>	2001	908.4	84.6	993.0	1 538.3	8.5	64.6
	2002	921.7	76.3	998.0	1 568.9	7.7	63.6
South and East Moreton Balance excluding Gold Coast City Part B	2001	12.8	*0.8	13.6	19.8	5.8	68.4
	2002	11.6	*1.2	12.7	19.2	9.3	66.1
North and West Moreton	2001	146.6	17.0	163.6	264.4	10.4	61.9
	2002	158.1	15.6	173.7	280.7	8.9	61.9
Wide Bay-Burnett	2001	82.9	11.8	94.8	173.6	12.5	54.6
	2002	91.5	12.8	104.3	183.4	12.3	56.9
Darling Downs-South West	2001	114.6	5.3	119.9	179.8	4.4	66.7
	2002	106.8	5.0	111.9	180.4	4.5	61.9
Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West(a)	2001	150.1	13.5	163.6	240.2	8.2	68.1
	2002	157.3	11.0	168.3	246.4	6.5	68.3
Northern-North West(a)	2001	99.7	8.5	108.2	160.6	7.9	67.3
	2002	104.5	8.5	112.9	168.5	7.5	67.0
Far North	2001	112.4	8.7	121.1	173.5	7.2	69.8
	2002	100.9	7.7	108.6	163.9	7.0	66.3
Gold Coast City Parts A and B	2001	207.3	21.3	228.6	356.4	9.3	64.1
	2002	211.7	16.1	227.7	358.8	7.1	63.5
Queensland	2001	1 702.4	155.7	1 858.1	2 857.2	8.4	65.0
	2002	1 753.3	140.0	1 893.3	2 913.9	7.4	65.0

(a) The transfer of the LGA of Bowen Shire from the Northern SD to the Mackay SD has not been taken into account in these data. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 10 and 30.

(b) As the Labour Force Survey is designed primarily to produce reliable national, state and territory estimates, a high degree of variability is inherent in data from the Labour Force Survey relating to small labour markets. Care should therefore be taken in the interpretation of regional estimates particularly monthly and annual movements. To minimise the variability, the data table shows annual averages.

(c) Gold Coast City Parts A and B have been combined and presented as a separate item to assist users to interpret the data. Gold Coast City Part A is a part of Brisbane MSR and has been included in that total but excluded from South and East BSD Balance. Gold Coast City Part B is part of Balance of Queensland MSR and has been included in that total but excluded from South and East Moreton Balance.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

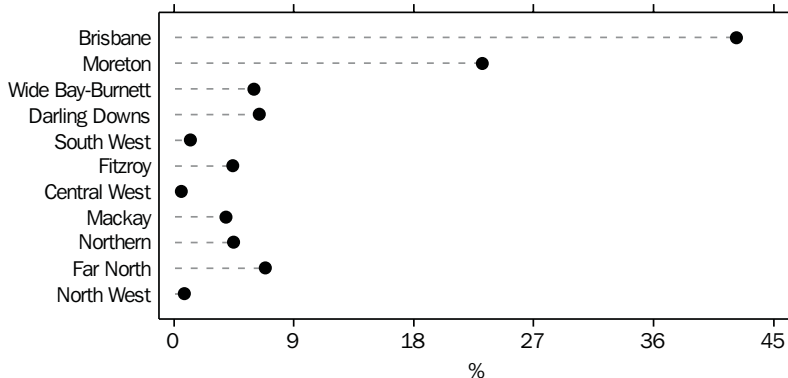
SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES

Introduction One measure of economic activity is the number of registered single location businesses at both state and regional levels. This count of entities is available for the 11 statistical divisions (SDs) of Queensland, classified by the type of industry.

State summary In Queensland, there were 396,444 single location business entities registered with the Australian Business Register (ABR) at June 2001. Property and Business Services was the largest industry sector with 82,465 entities, representing 20.8% of the state total. The Construction industry included 67,244 units or 17.0% of all Queensland businesses with one location. The third largest industry sector was Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing with 51,285 entities, accounting for 12.9% of the Queensland total.

Regions The Brisbane SD contained 167,420 single location entities at June 2001, which accounted for 42.2.% of the Queensland total at June 2001. The 91,865 businesses in Moreton SD constituted a further 23.2% of the state total. The more remote SDs of South West, Central West and North West recorded the lowest numbers of single location businesses, accounting for 1.2%, 0.5% and 0.8% respectively of the Queensland total. All other SDs in the state contributed between 3.9% and 6.9% of the state total for single location businesses.

3.4 PERCENTAGE OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES,
Statistical Divisions — 30 June 2001



Source: ABS data available on request.

Regions *continued*

When comparing the 11 SDs of Queensland by industry, a number of distinct patterns of distribution emerge. The first of these is within the south east corner of the state. Property and Business Services was the largest industry division in both the Brisbane and Moreton SDs, which recorded 25.7% and 22.6% of the total number of single location businesses in their respective divisions at June 2001. This outcome is consistent with expectations for a region including the state capital city. Construction was also significant, accounting for 17.7% of the Brisbane SD and 20.5% of the Moreton SD. This result coincided with strong growth in both population and building approvals. There were 10.9% of single location businesses in the Brisbane and Moreton regions in the Retail Trade industry.

Throughout all regions of the state outside south east Queensland, the principal industry of single location entities was Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing at June 2001. This industry division accounted for over 50% of the units in South West and Central West SDs, as well as between 33% and 38% of the regional totals for Wide Bay-Burnett and Darling Downs regions. All remaining SDs recorded lower numbers of single location businesses in this same industry.

3.5 COUNTS OF AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS NUMBERS FOR SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES, Statistical Divisions(a) — 30 June 2001

<i>Industries</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Moreton</i>	<i>Wide Bay- Burnett</i>	<i>Darling Downs</i>	<i>South West</i>
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	9 642	2 934	2 694	716	512	120
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	51 285	4 310	6 841	7 914	9 537	2 619
Communication services	4 019	2 284	917	155	168	13
Construction	67 244	29 571	18 861	3 079	2 722	316
Cultural and recreational services	11 784	5 401	3 078	438	558	64
Education	4 206	2 060	815	220	223	19
Electricity, gas and water supply	61	34	10	—	6	—
Finance and insurance	22 593	11 859	5 767	730	804	57
Government administration and defence	227	102	6	8	6	—
Health and community services	15 405	8 050	3 109	740	766	69
Manufacturing	22 957	10 978	5 998	1 184	1 060	91
Mining	770	210	73	17	32	17
Personal and other services	17 091	7 356	4 006	1 003	842	142
Property and business services	82 465	43 044	20 791	2 804	2 980	335
Retail trade	42 363	18 238	10 053	2 618	2 354	330
Transport and storage	25 008	12 312	4 768	1 109	1 259	168
Wholesale trade	13 690	7 027	3 298	629	677	71
Industry not stated	603	316	126	36	23	1
All Industries	396 444	167 420	91 865	23 837	25 287	4 821

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

3.5 COUNTS OF AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS NUMBERS FOR SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES, Statistical Divisions(a) —
30 June 2001 — *continued*

<i>Industries</i>	<i>Fitzroy</i>	<i>Central West</i>	<i>Mackay</i>	<i>Northern</i>	<i>Far North</i>	<i>North West</i>
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	450	70	478	474	1 069	125
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5 051	1 064	4 204	3 490	5 391	862
Communication services	111	—	104	104	147	17
Construction	2 351	155	2 287	3 140	4 370	393
Cultural and recreational services	416	59	343	536	801	91
Education	193	11	124	242	266	33
Electricity, gas and water supply	5	—	—	—	6	—
Finance and insurance	654	28	740	684	1 207	63
Government administration and defence	20	—	7	19	59	—
Health and community services	583	28	461	659	855	85
Manufacturing	698	28	650	874	1 271	125
Mining	88	8	74	97	113	41
Personal and other services	812	54	647	813	1 260	156
Property and business services	2 419	131	2 280	2 716	4 630	336
Retail trade	1 919	150	1 450	2 004	2 884	364
Transport and storage	985	66	986	1 289	1 865	201
Wholesale trade	407	28	316	491	696	50
Industry not stated	19	1	16	20	33	12
All industries	17 461	2 099	15 537	17 813	27 231	3 074

(a) Geography is defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), and classified by the type of industry, sourced from the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

Source: ABS data available on request.

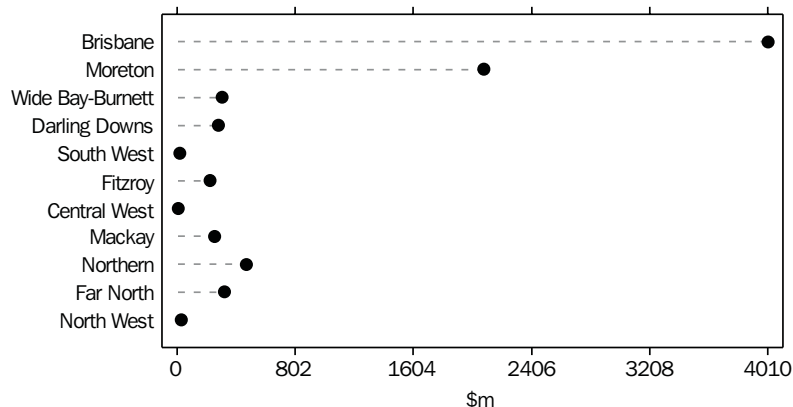
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

Building approvals From July 2001 to June 2002 in Queensland, there were 35,591 approvals for building with 98.4% of the total applications from private sector entities and 99.3% being for new residential dwellings. The value of total building in the state for the same period was \$8,009.8m. The total included new residential dwellings of \$5,018.4m and alterations and additions of \$1,614.2m, which accounted for 62.7% and 20.2% respectively of the value of total building in Queensland.

Compared to the 1999–2000 financial year, the value of total building in Queensland increased by \$1,457.0m (22.2%) in 2001–02. The value of new residential dwellings rose by \$939.3m, representing an increase of 23.0%. The value of total alterations and additions in 2001–02 was \$658.6m (68.9%) higher than in 1999–2000.

There were 16,682 building approvals in the Brisbane SD during 2001–02, accounting for 46.9% of the Queensland total. The total value of building approvals was \$4,008.5m, representing 50.0% of the state total. Within the total value for the Brisbane SD, the value of new residential dwellings was \$2,332.7m, representing 46.5% of the Queensland total.

3.6 VALUE OF TOTAL BUILDING APPROVED, Statistical Divisions — 2001–02



Source: ABS data available on request: Building Approvals, Queensland (cat. no. 8731.3).

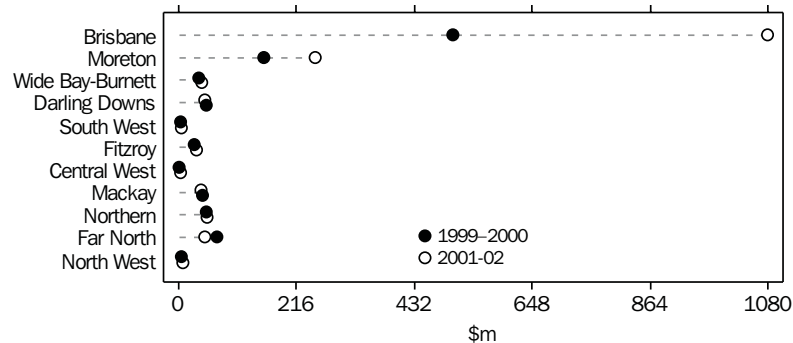
In the same period, the value of total alterations and additions in the Brisbane SD was \$1,079.1m, accounting for a substantial 66.8% of the state total.

Moreton SD recorded 10,065 building approvals; 28.3% of the Queensland total in 2001–02. The value of approvals for total building in the region was \$2,079.9m, accounting for 26.0% of the state total. The value of new residential dwellings approved was \$1,584.9m, being 31.6% of the Queensland total.

The value of total alterations and additions approved in the Brisbane SD rose from \$502.7m in 1999–2000 to \$1,079.1m in 2001–02, representing an increase of 114.7%. In the same period, the Moreton SD value for total alterations and additions grew by 59.6% to \$249.8m, representing 15.5% of the state total.

The combined remaining nine SDs accounted for 24.8% of building approvals, 24.0% of the value of total building, 21.9% of the value of new residential building and 17.7% of the value of all alterations and additions in Queensland during 2001–02.

3.7 VALUE OF ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS APPROVED, Statistical Divisions — 1999–2000 and 2001–02



Source: ABS data available on request: Building Approvals, Queensland (cat. no. 8731.3).

3.8 BUILDING APPROVALS, Statistical Divisions

<i>Statistical Divisions</i>	<i>New residential dwellings no.</i>	<i>Total alterations and additions no.</i>	<i>Total building no.</i>	<i>Value of new residential dwellings \$'000</i>	<i>Value of total alterations and additions \$'000</i>	<i>Value of total building \$'000</i>
Brisbane						
1999–2000	15 774	69	15 851	1 788 745	502 702	2 981 625
2000–01	12 219	187	12 414	1 508 150	888 129	3 422 509
2001–02	16 492	189	16 682	2 332 719	1 079 062	4 008 471
Moreton						
1999–2000	10 691	31	10 736	1 246 986	156 511	1 675 643
2000–01	7 203	40	7 248	935 454	194 257	1 383 133
2001–02	10 042	21	10 065	1 584 912	249 768	2 079 934
Wide Bay-Burnett						
1999–2000	1 772	3	1 777	173 454	37 924	262 724
2000–01	1 081	8	1 090	109 121	42 360	242 479
2001–02	2 058	4	2 063	219 361	43 372	309 542
Darling Downs						
1999–2000	1 399	3	1 405	159 170	51 698	284 519
2000–01	852	1	853	105 264	41 177	199 740
2001–02	1 380	2	1 383	169 268	48 465	280 305
South West						
1999–2000	93	—	93	10 938	4 437	22 852
2000–01	35	—	35	4 193	2 199	13 210
2001–02	78	1	80	10 143	5 501	18 469
Fitzroy						
1999–2000	924	—	925	112 472	29 374	262 881
2000–01	531	2	533	67 573	74 231	188 201
2001–02	1 038	1	1 039	135 818	33 200	227 377
Central West						
1999–2000	26	—	26	2 956	656	11 986
2000–01	34	—	34	4 381	1 037	11 016
2001–02	33	—	33	3 911	3 471	8 417
Mackay						
1999–2000	1 185	19	1 205	149 108	44 634	230 775
2000–01	622	—	622	75 077	24 452	129 602
2001–02	966	—	966	143 244	41 069	254 590
Northern						
1999–2000	1 610	96	1 714	197 338	51 042	440 806
2000–01	1 098	24	1 122	133 640	88 112	260 397
2001–02	1 737	5	1 742	227 263	53 124	473 432
Far North						
1999–2000	1 796	8	1 808	227 050	70 999	352 613
2000–01	850	38	889	110 696	79 746	252 593
2001–02	1 451	4	1 456	180 479	48 823	320 015
North West						
1999–2000	93	—	101	10 830	5 610	26 320
2000–01	71	—	71	9 741	7 032	26 298
2001–02	82	—	82	11 270	8 345	29 209
Queensland						
1999–2000	35 363	229	35 641	4 079 048	955 586	6 552 745
2000–01	24 596	300	24 911	3 063 290	1 442 732	6 129 179
2001–02	35 357	227	35 591	5 018 390	1 614 200	8 009 762

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals, Queensland (cat. no. 8731.3).

COMMUNICATION

Information and communication technology

At the end of the September quarter 2002, there were 150 Internet Service Providers (ISPs) in Queensland, a decline of 6.8% from September 2001.

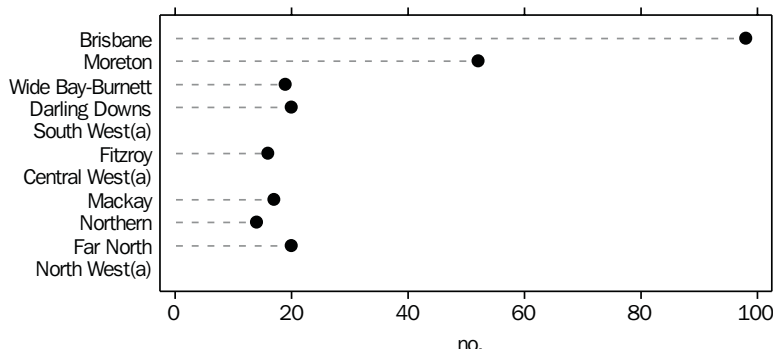
There was also a decline in the number of Internet subscribers. At the end of the September quarter 2002, there were 822,000 Internet subscribers in Queensland, accounting for 18.0% of the Australian total of 4,555,000 subscribers. This was a decrease from the previous year's total of 829,000, which was 19.3% of the Australian total.

In contrast, the number of access lines provided by ISPs increased by 9.3% to 102,767 and data downloaded by subscribers rose by 92.2% to 396 million megabytes (MB).

These movements reflect changes in the infrastructure and usage of the Internet. The reduction of ISPs was predominantly a result of takeovers and mergers and the increase in the volume of data downloaded is attributable to the increasing uptake of permanent connections.

Some ISPs provide Internet services in more than one SD. Therefore, the sum of ISPs in all SDs will be greater than the Queensland total.

3.9 INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDERS, Statistical Divisions — 30 September 2002



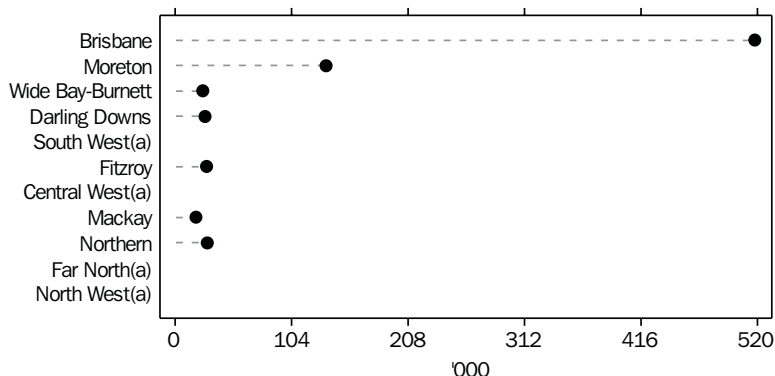
(a) Data not available for publication.

Source: *Internet Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8153.0).

The majority of Internet subscribers in Queensland in September 2002 were located in the Brisbane SD. This division accounted for 518,000 subscribers or 63.0% of the Queensland total. This was an increase from the 458,460 subscribers in 2001, which represented 55.3% of the state total.

Although Moreton SD had the second largest number of subscribers with 135,000 (16.4%), this represented a decline from the 2001 level of 162,100 or 19.5% of the Queensland total. The percentage of Internet subscribers reflects the concentration of population in the SD. Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs, Fitzroy and Northern SDs each contributed between 3.0% and 3.5% of the state total in 2002. The number of subscribers and portion of state total for Wide Bay-Burnett and Northern divisions were similar to 2001, while the Darling Downs and Fitzroy regions recorded a decline.

3.10 INTERNET SUBSCRIBERS, Statistical Divisions — September 2002



(a) Data not available for publication.

Source: *Internet Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8153.0).

During the September quarter 2002, 283 million MB were downloaded by subscribers in the Brisbane SD alone. The volume downloaded represented an increase of 119.4% over the equivalent period in 2001 and 71.5% of the 2002 Queensland total. Data downloaded by subscribers in Moreton SD increased from 36 million MB in 2001 to 49 million MB in 2002. Moreton SD's contribution to the state total of data downloaded declined from 17.5% in 2001 to 12.4% in 2002. For the south east corner of the state as a whole, volume downloaded by subscribers in the combined Brisbane and Moreton SDs rose from 80.1% to 83.8% of the Queensland total between 2001 and 2002.

The average data downloaded was highest in the Brisbane SD at 559 MB per subscriber. Outside this area, Fitzroy and Northern divisions were the next largest contributors with between 375 MB and 382 MB per subscriber. Except for the capital city SD, all other regions recorded a lower level than the state average for downloads per subscriber of 475 MB.

3.11 INTERNET ACTIVITY, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS(a)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Internet Service Providers(a)(b)</i>	<i>Points of Presence(b)</i>	<i>Access lines(b)</i>	<i>All subscribers(b)</i>	<i>Data downloaded by subscribers(c)</i>	<i>Average number of subscribers per access line(b)</i>	<i>Average data downloaded per subscriber(d)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>million MB</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>MB</i>
September Quarter 2002							
Brisbane Statistical Division	98	108	63 828	518	283	8.1	559
Moreton Statistical Division	52	77	17 088	135	49	7.9	335
Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division	19	36	2 918	25	8	8.5	332
Darling Downs Statistical Division	20	21	3 694	27	10	7.4	348
South West Statistical Division	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Fitzroy Statistical Division	16	28	3 925	28	12	7.0	382
Central West Statistical Division	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Mackay Statistical Division	17	22	2 202	19	7	8.7	343
Northern Statistical Division	14	17	3 842	29	12	7.6	375
Far North Statistical Division	20	30	4 637	np	13	np	np
North West Statistical Division	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Queensland	150	357	102 767	822	396	8.0	475
September Quarter 2001							
Brisbane Statistical Division	99	120	48 995	458	129	9.4	281
Moreton Statistical Division	64	91	18 900	162	36	8.6	224
Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division	16	30	4 117	26	4	6.3	167
Darling Downs Statistical Division	22	41	4 388	35	7	7.9	202
South West Statistical Division	4	17	248	np	np	np	36
Fitzroy Statistical Division	16	31	6 550	43	10	6.6	226
Central West Statistical Division	3	5	np	np	np	11.7	50
Mackay Statistical Division	19	28	2 783	25	5	9.1	203
Northern Statistical Division	11	15	3 114	29	5	9.4	172
Far North Statistical Division	19	32	4 325	43	9	10.0	202
North West Statistical Division	5	12	np	4	np	np	np
Queensland	161	422	93 985	829	206	8.8	248

(a) ISPs are counted in each SD where that ISP has a presence.

(b) As at the end of the reference period.

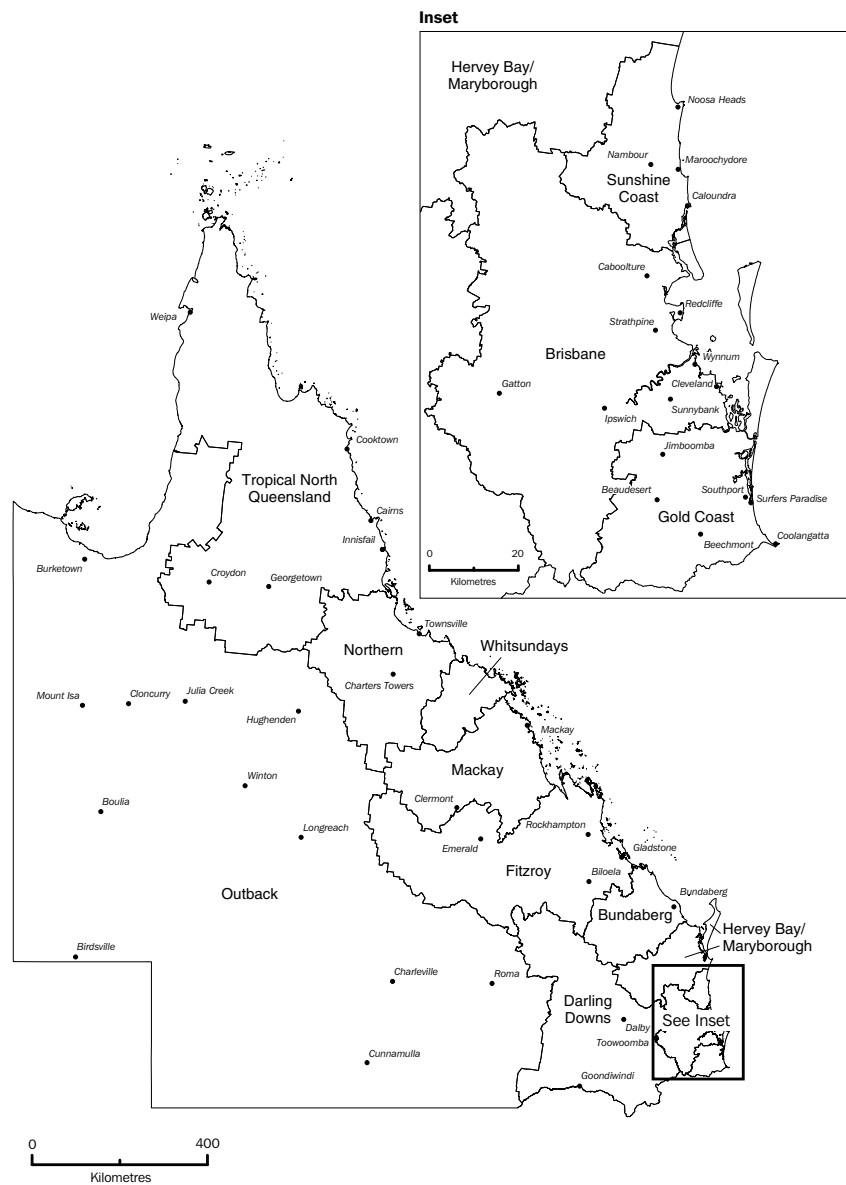
(c) During the three months of the reference quarter.

(d) Care should be taken in comparing figures with those of previous publication issues due to changes in the methods of calculation: September quarter 2001 data were revised.

Source: *Internet Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8153.0).

TOURISM

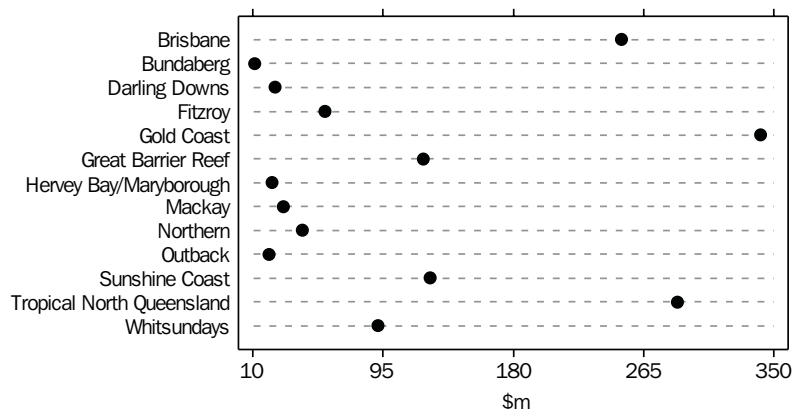
TOURISM REGIONS 2002



Tourist accommodation

Tourism is an important part of the Queensland economy with takings from accommodation of \$1,424m in 2002. This was an increase of 5.9% when compared with 2001. Takings were highest in the Gold Coast, Tropical North Queensland and Brisbane tourism regions contributing 24.0%, 20.2% and 17.6% respectively of the state total. This contrasted with the smaller tourism regions of Bundaberg, Outback and Hervey Bay/Maryborough, which together accounted for 3.8%.

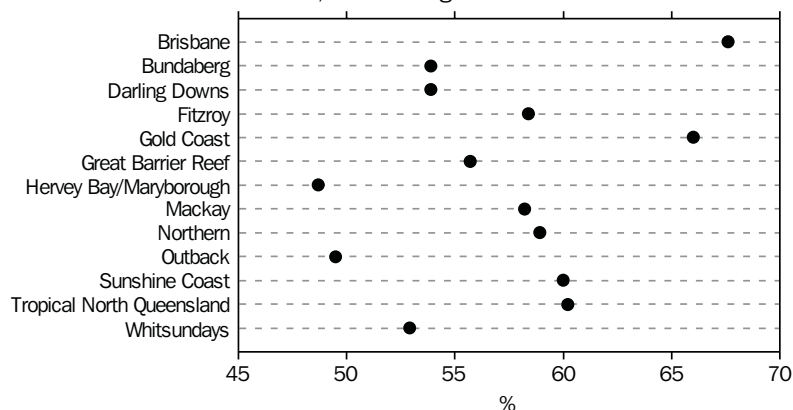
3.12 TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, Tourism Regions — 2002



Source: ABS data available on request, *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0).

Room occupancy rates were highest in the Brisbane (67.6%) and Gold Coast (66.0%) tourism regions and lowest in the Hervey Bay/Maryborough (48.7%) and Outback (49.5%) tourism regions. When compared to the previous year, occupancy rates in 2002 decreased in the two tourism regions of Bundaberg and Northern. This contrasted with increases in those rates in the majority (11) of regions.

3.13 ROOM OCCUPANCY RATE, Tourism Regions — 2002



Source: ABS data available on request: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0).

In Table 3.14, care should be exercised when assessing movements between 2000 and 2001 due to the significant events which occurred in the period. The Olympic Games were held in Sydney in September 2000 and both the attack on the United States of America and the demise of Ansett Airlines occurred in September 2001. The increase in tourist occupancy rates in 2002 indicates some recovery from the effects of those events.

3.14 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, Tourism Regions

	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Rooms</i>	<i>Bed spaces</i>	<i>Employed persons</i>	<i>Takings from accommodation</i>	<i>Room occupancy rate</i>
<i>Tourism Regions</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>%</i>
Brisbane						
2000	162	9 770	27 352	6 826	216 868 972	61.7
2001	165	9 889	27 359	6 577	244 042 931	65.9
2002	156	9 478	26 354	6 455	250 751 758	67.6
Bundaberg						
2000	25	621	1 871	188	8 983 338	53.7
2001	27	690	2 119	228	10 527 874	54.5
2002	27	693	2 151	262	11 063 860	53.9
Darling Downs						
2000	64	1 630	5 183	597	21 014 947	50.6
2001	65	1 656	5 207	596	22 778 435	51.3
2002	63	1 602	5 043	587	24 341 508	53.9
Fitzroy						
2000	84	3 140	10 133	1 630	51 444 632	54.3
2001	87	3 238	10 248	1 621	56 468 113	57.0
2002	85	3 170	9 586	1 612	56 671 860	58.4
Gold Coast						
2000	151	13 216	43 713	8 915	305 720 777	61.8
2001	147	13 299	44 010	8 740	331 344 892	64.1
2002	146	12 830	41 330	8 959	341 699 339	66.0
Great Barrier Reef(a)						
2000	17	2 419	8 420	2 680	110 838 414	59.5
2001	17	2 713	9 245	2 828	110 541 530	54.2
2002	17	2 732	8 470	3 041	121 235 912	55.7
Hervey Bay/Maryborough						
2000	43	1 608	5 510	761	22 283 473	48.6
2001	43	1 612	5 515	770	20 568 197	45.9
2002	44	1 616	5 479	782	22 275 081	48.7
Mackay						
2000	52	1 694	4 960	957	24 676 622	55.5
2001	51	1 647	4 771	943	26 226 465	53.7
2002	51	1 646	4 785	890	29 714 536	58.2
Northern						
2000	49	2 211	6 446	1 382	41 488 779	59.7
2001	48	2 231	6 533	1 271	42 275 068	59.3
2002	47	2 157	6 329	1 237	41 918 833	58.9
Outback						
2000	52	1 409	4 000	502	17 584 848	50.7
2001	54	1 485	4 276	498	18 437 455	48.7
2002	55	1 493	4 303	517	20 158 380	49.5
Sunshine Coast						
2000	98	4 479	15 329	2 486	93 274 659	50.4
2001	98	4 602	15 960	2 360	107 267 058	53.0
2002	102	4 736	16 214	2 488	125 676 358	60.0
Tropical North Queensland						
2000	156	10 250	31 222	5 260	258 864 190	60.6
2001	157	10 313	30 923	4 800	273 177 540	59.7
2002	159	10 332	31 208	5 527	287 326 890	60.2
Whitsundays						
2000	24	2 325	8 360	2 155	83 943 297	56.0
2001	27	2 684	9 593	2 240	81 669 018	52.5
2002	28	2 677	8 972	2 607	91 440 422	52.9
Queensland						
2000	960	52 353	164 079	31 659	1 146 148 534	58.4
2001	969	53 346	166 514	30 644	1 234 783 046	59.6
2002	963	52 430	161 754	31 923	1 303 038 825	61.4

(a) Great Barrier Reef TR is not included in Queensland totals. Refer Explanatory Notes.

Source: ABS data available on request, Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat no. 8635.0).

TRANSPORT

Road traffic accidents In 2002, there were 322 persons killed in road traffic accidents in Queensland. The number of fatalities over the period 1998–2001 rose steadily at an annual average rate of 5.4%, reaching 324 deaths in 2001. A marginal decrease in deaths of 0.6% was recorded in 2002.

The Brisbane SD accounted for 26.7% of all Queensland road traffic accident deaths. In comparison, the estimated resident population of the Brisbane region was 45.6% of the state total at 30 June 2002. Since 1998, the proportion of road deaths in the Brisbane SD has remained around one-quarter of the state's total, with the highest proportion recorded in 1999 (27.7%).

There were 13,098 persons injured in road traffic accidents in Queensland during 2002. The number of injuries rose from 10,722 in 1998 to 13,196 in 2001, representing an annual average increase of 7.7%. This was followed by a small decline of 0.7% in 2002. Overall, the number of persons injured in road traffic accidents has increased by 22.2% since 1998.

Of those persons injured in road traffic accidents, almost half (44.8%) occurred in the Brisbane SD. The proportion of persons injured in the Brisbane region varied over the five years with the lowest ratio of 41.4% in 1999 and the highest being 45.2% in 2001.

3.15 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS — 1998–2002

	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
PERSONS KILLED						
Brisbane Statistical Division	no.	69	87	78	82	86
Balance of Queensland	no.	210	227	239	242	236
Queensland	no.	279	314	317	324	322
PERSONS INJURED						
Brisbane Statistical Division	no.	4 629	4 454	4 775	5 966	5 869
Balance of Queensland	no.	6 093	6 301	6 459	7 230	7 229
Queensland	no.	10 722	10 755	11 234	13 196	13 098

Source: Queensland Transport.

Length of state controlled roads The Queensland Department of Main Roads controls 33,555.2 km of the state's roads, which accounts for 20% of the state's total road network. The remainder are controlled by local governments, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island community councils. Of the 33,555.2 km of state government controlled roads, 4,184.1 km (12.5%) are national highways.

3.16 LENGTH OF STATE CONTROLLED ROADS

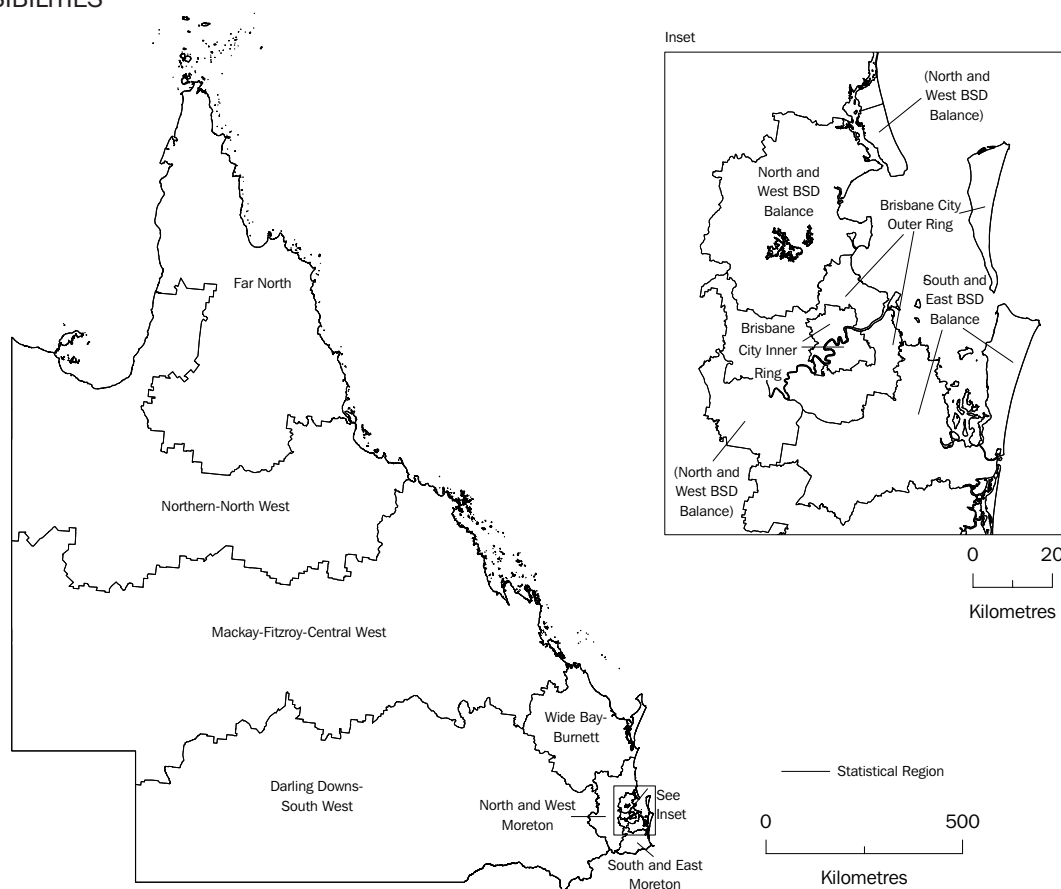
	Unit	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Length of roads						
National highways	km	4 189.8	4 186.8	4 186.4	4 185.2	4 184.1
Other state controlled roads	km	29 449.3	29 422.3	29 402.4	29 399.8	29 371.1
Queensland	km	33 639.1	33 609	33 588.7	33 585	33 555.2

Source: Queensland Department of Main Roads.

CHAPTER 4

STATE SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY

MANAGING PAID EMPLOYMENT AND UNPAID CARING RESPONSIBILITIES



Introduction The October 2002 State Supplementary Survey, Managing Paid Employment and Unpaid Caring Responsibilities, Queensland, presented information on the labour force experience of those who currently have or have had caring responsibilities. Survey results included the use of leave and flexible working arrangements. The survey also looked at whether caring responsibilities have an impact on labour force participation.

The Queensland State Supplementary Survey is conducted in October each year as part of the ABS Monthly Population Survey, which provides the ABS employment and unemployment statistics. While the Monthly Population Survey is designed primarily to produce reliable estimates at the national, state and territory levels, it also delivers estimates for a number of regions within states. It must be emphasised that these are subject to a higher degree of sampling error and care should be taken in the interpretation of these regional estimates.

Carers in Queensland

For the purposes of the survey, a carer was defined as any person in Queensland aged 18 years or over who, in the last six months had care of a child under 15 years of age, as well as anyone who cared for someone else where this care was not done as part of paid work.

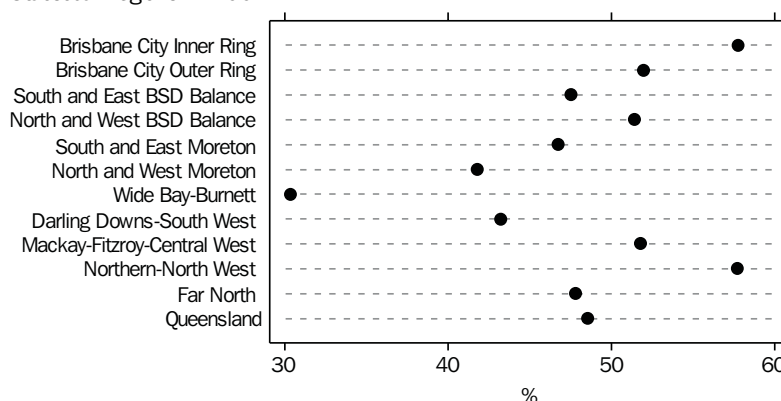
In the six months to October 2002, an estimated 1,068,300 persons or 47.1% of persons aged 18 years and over in Queensland provided unpaid care for another adult or child. More than half of all females provided care (52.8%), while 41.4% of males provided care. Of the total care provided, the majority (68.6%) was on a continual basis. Occasional care was provided in just over one-quarter of cases (26.3%) and once only care was provided in just 5.1% of cases.

Of persons providing unpaid care, 46.4% were in the Brisbane Major Statistical Region (MSR) while 53.6% were in the Balance of Queensland MSR.

Caring and employment

Carers often combine their caring responsibilities with work in paid employment. Nearly half of all carers (an estimated 518,700 persons) were employees in paid employment in the six months to October 2002. Brisbane City Inner Ring (57.8%) and Northern-North West (57.7%) had the highest proportions of carers who were employees compared to all carers in these regions. Wide Bay-Burnett recorded the lowest proportion at 30.4%.

4.1 PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEE CARERS TO ALL CARERS, Statistical Regions — 2002



Source: ABS data available on request, *Managing Paid Employment and Unpaid Caring Responsibilities, Queensland* (cat. no. 4903.3).

Working arrangements used for caring

The survey asked carers in paid employment what working arrangements they accessed to undertake their caring responsibilities. Across Queensland, females were more likely to use work arrangements (42.0%) than males (31.2%) to care for another person, with arrangements by female and male employees more commonly used in the public service sector (46.0%) than in the private sector (32.9%). This sectoral difference is consistent across the major statistical regions. Employees in the public service sector of the Brisbane MSR (44.9%) and Balance of Queensland MSR (47.1%) used more work arrangements than those in the private sector (34.6% and 31.3%).

Working arrangements used
for caring *continued*

Taking paid leave was the most common working arrangement used to care for another person in the statistical regions of the Brisbane City Inner Ring (51.2%), the Brisbane City Outer Ring (45.7%), North and West BSD Balance (56.1%), South and East BSD Balance (48.9%), Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West (48.5%), Northern-North West (43.6%) and South and East Moreton (45.2%).

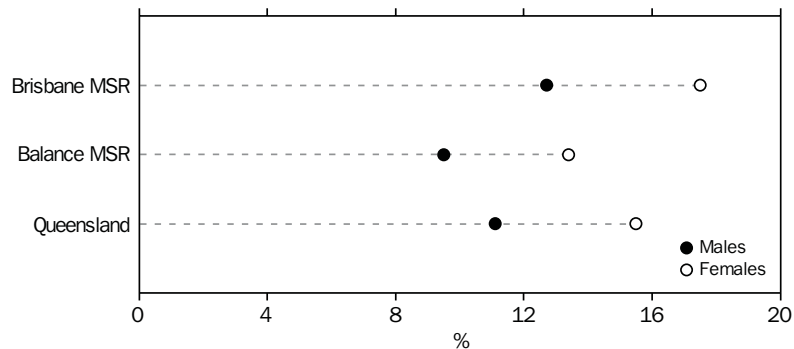
On the other hand, using flex-time, rostered day off, or time in lieu was the most common arrangement in the statistical regions of North and West Moreton (41.0%), Darling Downs-South West (50.5%) and Far North (53.3%), while taking unpaid leave was the most common arrangement in the Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Region (42.0%).

Of all carers across Queensland who were employees, 15.9% used working from home arrangements to care for another person. However, working from home was more common in the statistical regions of Brisbane City Inner Ring (21.1%), the Brisbane City Outer Ring (26.7%) and South and East Moreton (22.6%) than in the remaining regions.

Whether wanted to make
more use of working
arrangements

Across Queensland, of those carers who were employees in paid employment, 13.2% wanted to make more use of some form of working arrangement to care for another person, with carers in the Brisbane MSR reporting a greater desire (15.1%) than those in the Balance of Queensland MSR (11.5%). Both male and female carers in the Brisbane MSR reported a greater desire for more use of working arrangements than those in the Balance of Queensland MSR.

4.2 CARERS WANTING MORE USE OF WORKING ARRANGEMENTS — 2002

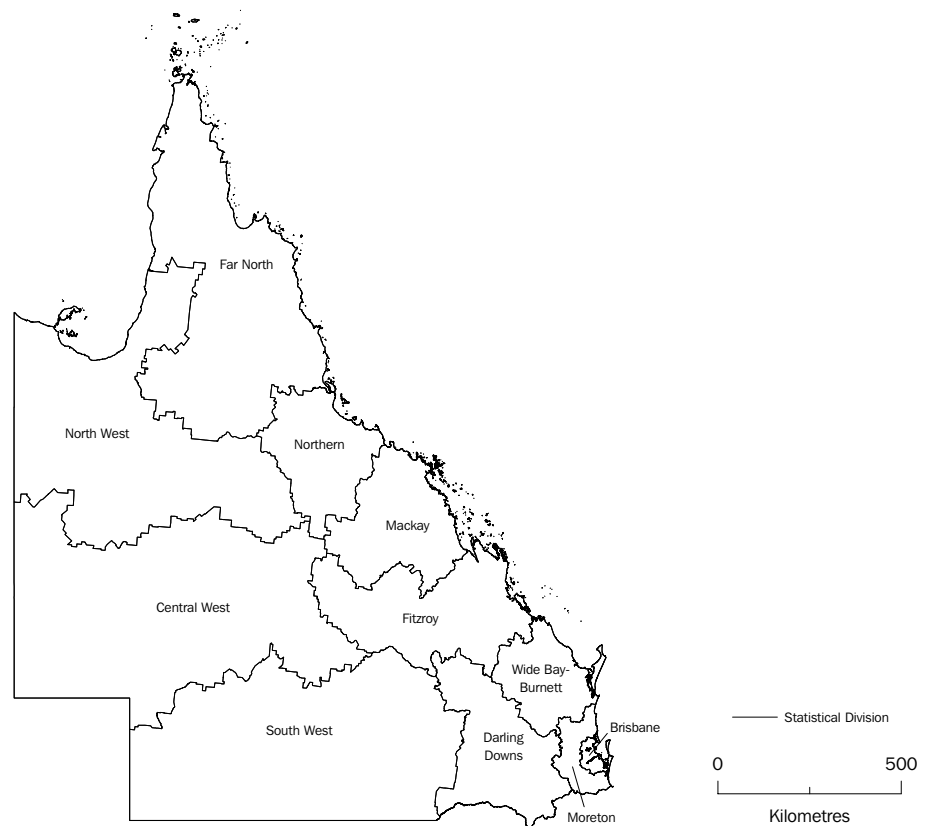


Source: ABS data available on request, *Managing Paid Employment and Unpaid Caring Responsibilities, Queensland* (cat. no. 4903.3).

CHAPTER 5

STATE AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS TABLE

QUEENSLAND AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS



Covering approximately 1,734,157 sq km, Queensland is the second largest state in Australia. Including islands, it has 13,350 km of coastline, second only to Western Australia. Queensland has almost 1,000 islands including the world's largest sand island, Fraser Island. In area, Queensland is equivalent to the entire British Isles and Western Europe combined and is five times the size of Japan but has a population less than that of the Sydney Statistical Division.

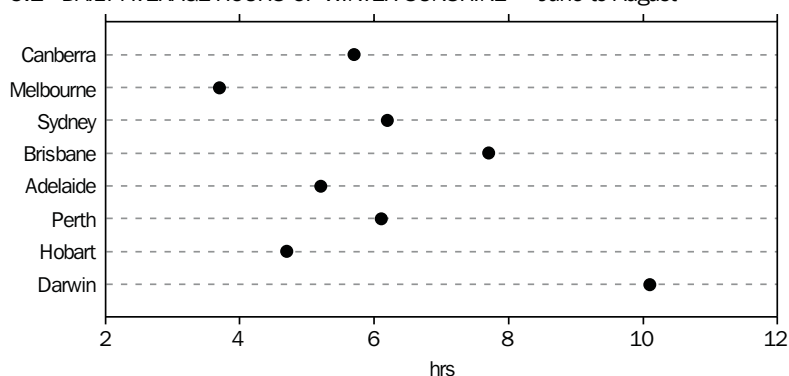
The environment varies from tropical rainforests in the north-east to channel country in the south-west. The Great Dividing Range, running roughly north to south, acts as a watershed that separates the state into a fertile coastal plain on the eastern side and drier interior in the west.

Weather conditions can vary dramatically across the state. Most of the northern regions above the Tropic of Capricorn experience a tropical climate with hot wet summers and mild dry winters. During the wet season, November to April, tropical cyclones can bring devastating winds and rain to these regions. From May to October, however, the regions experience mild sunny weather.

One of the most outstanding features of Queensland's rainfall is its great variability with the highest rainfall occurring in the six months between November and April. The concentration of rain during this time is greatest in the north of the state, reaching a maximum in the Gulf of Carpentaria region. In southern Queensland good summer rainfall is slightly less reliable.

Queensland has one of the highest annual daily averages of sunshine for Australia. The highest daily averages of bright or direct sunshine occur in October when the state records 8–11 hours per day. A comparison of the average number of hours of sunshine per day for Australian capital cities during the winter months of June to August reinforces Queensland's claim to the 'Sunshine State' title. Only Darwin has recorded a higher average during this period.

5.1 DAILY AVERAGE HOURS OF WINTER SUNSHINE — June to August



Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

5.2 QUEENSLAND AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

	Unit	Statistical Divisions			
		Queensland	Brisbane	Moreton	Wide Bay–Burnett
ASGC code	—	3	305	310	315
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	1 734 157	4 673	17 618	52 382
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2002 p					
Estimated resident population	no.	3 707 175	1 689 100	747 364	239 746
Population change from previous year	%	2.2	2.3	3.2	1.4
Population density	persons/sq km	2.1	361.4	42.4	4.6
Median age	years	35.3	34.3	38.2	39.8
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	779 614	345 429	146 380	51 265
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	523 988	256 941	94 573	27 121
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	1 093 026	513 892	210 159	59 668
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	874 364	388 930	188 862	63 914
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	436 183	183 908	107 390	37 778
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Births(a)	no.	47 495	22 111	8 241	2 715
Deaths(a)	no.	23 174	9 845	4 833	1 933
Schools and students at August 2002(b)					
Government schools	no.	1 249	337	190	138
Government school students	no.	478 705	206 223	92 032	36 808
Non-government schools	no.	452	188	60	26
Non-government school students	no.	184 403	92 533	31 891	7 126
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	615 690	270 289	125 342	43 969
Youth allowance	no.	82 995	39 977	17 061	6 088
Newstart allowance	no.	126 064	49 155	29 343	11 207
Mature age allowance	no.	8 740	3 197	2 435	1 219
Age pension	no.	308 298	129 444	73 089	29 539
Total income support customers	no.	1 954 490	845 341	435 065	160 939
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001					
Taxable individuals	no.	1 522 854	734 783	286 702	78 922
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	36 616	38 141	34 604	32 161
Wages and salary earners	no.	1 377 663	677 262	242 754	68 329
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	31 844	33 432	28 950	27 342
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	396 444	167 420	91 865	23 837
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	35 357	16 492	10 042	2 058
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	5 018.4	2 332.7	1 584.9	219.4
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	2 457.5	1 344.3	401.2	72.3
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	1 915 173	934 181	406 289	114 561
Light commercial vehicles	no.	423 512	153 276	73 895	32 885
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	106 839	39 771	17 408	8 611
Tourist accommodation(f)					
At 30 June 2002					
Establishments	no.	969	159	251	71
Rooms/units	no.	52 827	9 669	17 748	2 286
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Room occupancy rate	%	60.0	66.7	62.5	49.5
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	1 254 886	247 027	451 100	32 208
Local government finances 2001–02					
Total income	\$m	4 048.1	(g)2 451.7	(g)	248.8
Total expenses	\$m	3 023.3	(g)1 824.2	(g)	184.2
Housing year ended 31 December 2002					
Number of sales	no.	96 539	na	na	na
House prices					
Median value	\$	180 000	na	na	na
Average value	\$	216 606	na	na	na

For footnotes refer to page 105

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5.2 QUEENSLAND AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS — *continued*

		Statistical Divisions				
	Unit	Darling Downs	South West	Fitzroy	Central West	Mackay
ASGC code	—	320	325	330	335	340
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	90 247	319 858	122 974	374 766	90 340
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2002 p						
Estimated resident population	no.	212 942	26 987	183 515	12 550	139 647
Population change from previous year	%	1.2	-0.1	1.0	0.4	1.5
Population density	persons/sq km	2.4	0.1	1.5	—	1.5
Median age	years	35.2	33.9	33.9	34.3	34.6
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	47 858	6 509	42 885	2 851	31 925
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	30 180	3 237	26 390	1 677	18 404
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	57 768	8 418	53 753	3 835	43 162
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	49 200	5 985	41 526	2 779	32 810
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	27 936	2 838	18 961	1 408	13 346
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Births(a)	no.	2 839	411	2 570	174	1 848
Deaths(a)	no.	1 606	195	1 027	83	795
Schools and students at August 2002(b)						
Government schools	no.	136	33	99	20	76
Government school students	no.	27 432	3 656	26 860	1 782	20 709
Non-government schools	no.	45	6	30	4	18
Non-government school students	no.	13 792	974	9 690	308	5 593
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	36 009	4 628	31 292	1 967	23 215
Youth allowance	no.	5 155	351	3 405	122	2 478
Newstart allowance	no.	5 191	590	6 322	217	5 157
Mature age allowance	no.	317	24	419	np	276
Age pension	no.	19 821	1 861	14 093	945	9 310
Total income support customers	no.	110 888	11 740	89 897	4 799	67 971
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001						
Taxable individuals	no.	84 720	11 305	72 789	5 128	58 178
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	33 594	33 784	38 837	36 770	37 994
Wages and salary earners	no.	76 063	9 597	67 714	4 426	53 589
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	29 014	28 326	34 428	29 046	34 008
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	25 287	4 821	17 461	2 099	15 537
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	1 380	78	1 038	33	966
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	169.3	10.1	135.8	3.9	143.2
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	88.6	6.7	77.9	2.0	101.6
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	101 427	10 450	83 491	4 735	63 520
Light commercial vehicles	no.	34 580	7 649	27 321	3 587	23 573
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	11 877	2 163	6 600	1 100	5 045
Tourist accommodation(f)						
At 30 June 2002						
Establishments	no.	63	20	85	12	78
Rooms/units	no.	1 606	478	3 166	330	4 272
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Room occupancy rate	%	53.8	50.6	57.3	49.1	51.9
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	24 140	6 294	56 023	4 246	110 660
Local government finances 2001–02						
Total income	\$m	224.1	69.1	212.7	82.7	159.7
Total expenses	\$m	169.2	61.4	155.9	69.8	108.9
Housing year ended 31 December 2002						
Number of sales	no.	na	na	na	na	na
House prices						
Median value	\$	na	na	na	na	na
Average value	\$	na	na	na	na	na

For footnotes refer to page 105

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5.2 QUEENSLAND AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS — *continued*

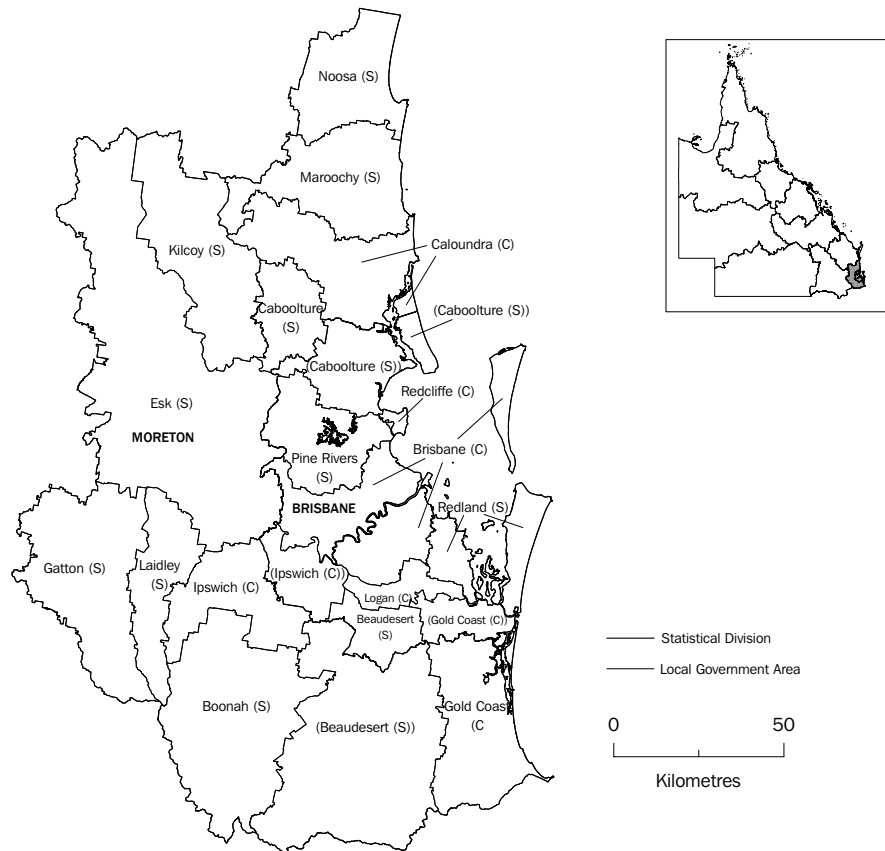
	Unit	Statistical Divisions		
		Northern	Far North	North West
ASGC code	—	345	350	355
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	80 059	273 142	308 092
Demography/population estimates				
At 30 June 2002 p				
Estimated resident population	no.	193 964	227 309	34 051
Population change from previous year	%	1.9	1.4	-0.7
Population density	persons/sq km	2.4	0.8	0.1
Median age	years	32.5	34.1	30.0
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	43 331	52 188	8 993
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	30 863	29 731	4 871
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	59 246	71 523	11 602
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	41 633	52 199	6 526
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	18 891	21 668	2 059
Year ended 30 June 2002				
Births(a)	no.	2 676	3 169	624
Deaths(a)	no.	1 176	1 364	197
Schools and students at August 2002(b)				
Government schools	no.	77	120	23
Government school students	no.	25 489	32 581	5 133
Non-government schools	no.	34	34	7
Non-government school students	no.	11 344	10 061	1 091
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)				
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	32 003	41 481	5 495
Youth allowance	no.	4 020	3 945	393
Newstart allowance	no.	6 630	10 874	1 378
Mature age allowance	no.	395	430	np
Age pension	no.	13 585	15 070	1 541
Total income support customers	no.	94 155	119 840	13 855
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001				
Taxable individuals	no.	82 354	89 342	13 951
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	36 301	34 356	42 455
Wages and salary earners	no.	77 442	82 580	14 150
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	32 044	29 539	36 603
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	17 813	27 231	3 074
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)				
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	1 737	1 451	82
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	227.3	180.5	11.3
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	226.8	119.9	16.2
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)				
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	88 193	96 207	12 119
Light commercial vehicles	no.	27 951	32 659	6 136
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	5 388	7 248	1 629
Tourist accommodation(f)				
At 30 June 2002				
Establishments	no.	48	159	23
Rooms/units	no.	2 216	10 368	688
Year ended 30 June 2002				
Room occupancy rate	%	58.1	58.8	46.3
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	41 796	272 705	8 687
Local government finances 2001–02				
Total income	\$m	253.4	269.3	76.6
Total expenses	\$m	194.9	190.8	64.0
Housing year ended 31 December 2002				
Number of sales	no.	na	na	na
House prices				
Median value	\$	na	na	na
Average value	\$	na	na	na

For footnotes refer to page 105

CHAPTER 6

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS TABLES

BRISBANE AND MORETON STATISTICAL DIVISIONS



Brisbane Statistical Division (SD) extends from Caboolture in the north to Ormeau in the south, east to Moreton Bay and west to Ipswich. Brisbane SD occupies 0.3% of Queensland's total area making it the smallest of the 11 SDs. It is the most populated of the SDs in Queensland, containing 45.6% of the estimated resident population of Queensland at 30 June 2002.

Moreton SD surrounds the Brisbane SD, incorporating the Gold and Sunshine Coasts. It encompasses 1.0% of Queensland's total area, with 20.2% of the estimated resident population. The population grew 3.2% in the year to 30 June 2002, the fastest growth of any SD in Queensland.

The south-east corner of Queensland is a major tourist destination, with 42.3% of the state's accommodation establishments located in the combined Brisbane and Moreton SDs.

The SDs of Brisbane and Moreton have been combined for the following table, as a number of local government areas (LGAs) have portions in both divisions.

6.1 BRISBANE AND MORETON, Local Government Areas

	Unit	Beaudesert (S)	Boonah (S)	Brisbane (C)	Caboolture (S)
ASGC code	—	30 550	30 800	31 000	32 000
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	2 854	1 921	1 327	1 225
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2002 p					
Estimated resident population	no.	55 612	8 403	917 216	116 992
Population change from previous year	%	3.0	0.2	2.3	2.3
Population density	persons/sq km	19.5	4.4	691.3	95.5
Median age	years	35.3	40.4	34.7	35.8
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	13 487	1 833	162 962	28 045
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	6 828	885	146 525	14 604
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	16 891	2 066	289 496	32 047
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	13 888	2 192	207 307	27 831
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	4 518	1 427	110 926	14 465
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Births(a)	no.	694	78	11 442	1 556
Deaths(a)	no.	206	70	5 939	689
Schools and students at August 2002(b)					
Government schools	no.	21	10	182	26
Government school students	no.	7 962	1 393	97 094	19 167
Non-government schools	no.	5	1	118	9
Non-government school students	no.	890	131	57 938	2 693
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	10 756	1 445	117 113	23 302
Youth allowance	no.	1 125	171	22 308	2 767
Newstart allowance	no.	1 591	182	24 860	4 238
Mature age allowance	no.	152	np	1 397	420
Age pension	no.	3 721	999	70 866	11 285
Total income support customers	no.	29 573	4 459	400 751	74 196
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001					
Taxable individuals	no.	20 415	3 039	419 175	41 811
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	33 436	31 741	40 765	32 966
Wages and salary earners	no.	18 104	2 623	382 697	37 806
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	29 775	27 821	35 410	29 004
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	6 028	1 168	101 323	9 546
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	580	37	9 428	934
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	70 315	4 342	1 428 647	95 273
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	26 403	1 047	1 109 770	20 035
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	27 941	4 356	527 809	57 826
Light commercial vehicles	no.	7 255	1 617	79 460	11 539
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	2 151	504	22 756	2 767
Tourist accommodation(f)					
At 30 June 2002					
Establishments	no.	8	np	136	6
Rooms/units	no.	398	np	9 068	154
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Room occupancy rate	%	42	np	68	46.7
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	7 480	np	238 606	1 876
Local government finances 2001–02					
Total income	\$'000	38 162	9 315	1 121 430	82 646
Total expenses	\$'000	29 617	7 033	872 363	58 501
Housing year ended 31 December 2002					
Number of sales	no.	546	128	23 559	4 201
House prices					
Median value	\$	155 000	84 500	245 000	143 000
Average value	\$	163 206	98 861	266 201	163 729

For footnotes refer to page 105.

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6.1 BRISBANE AND MORETON, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Caloundra (C)	Esk (S)	Gatton (S)	Gold Coast (C)
ASGC code	—	32 130	33 050	33 250	33 460
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	1 093	3 934	1 572	1 407
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2002 p					
Estimated resident population	no.	78 798	14 869	16 050	438 473
Population change from previous year	%	3.4	0.6	3.0	3.5
Population density	persons/sq km	72.1	3.8	10.2	311.7
Median age	years	41.2	38.8	34.6	37.0
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	15 464	3 423	3 564	83 406
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	8 764	1 622	2 618	59 534
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	19 656	3 931	4 347	128 205
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	20 491	4 108	3 835	107 256
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	14 423	1 785	1 686	60 072
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Births(a)	no.	833	193	190	4 986
Deaths(a)	no.	615	115	87	2 774
Schools and students at August 2002(b)					
Government schools	no.	19	17	13	63
Government school students	no.	10 846	2 640	2 078	49 007
Non-government schools	no.	5	1	2	34
Non-government school students	no.	1 154	46	402	22 885
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	14 751	2 752	2 590	71 883
Youth allowance	no.	1 960	309	302	9 605
Newstart allowance	no.	3 452	452	384	17 418
Mature age allowance	no.	402	44	25	1 231
Age pension	no.	10 284	1 341	1 199	40 553
Total income support customers	no.	52 720	8 816	7 595	252 406
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001					
Taxable individuals	no.	28 343	4 931	4 407	176 560
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	33 580	32 926	31 520	35 302
Wages and salary earners	no.	22 761	4 473	4 041	152 912
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	27 946	29 366	26 694	29 454
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	8 242	1 523	1 849	55 694
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	1 430	50	61	6 459
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	202 187	5 715	7 339	1 045 930
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	64 186	160	8 382	233 831
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	40 736	7 311	7 243	246 306
Light commercial vehicles	no.	7 759	2 344	2 607	37 771
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	1 669	682	844	9 007
Tourist accommodation(f)					
At 30 June 2002					
Establishments	no.	19	—	np	139
Rooms/units	no.	785	—	np	12 630
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Room occupancy rate	%	52	—	np	65
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	11 330	—	np	327 174
Local government finances 2001–02					
Total income	\$'000	65 156	12 897	14 276	400 811
Total expenses	\$'000	52 825	10 302	9 647	268 900
Housing year ended 31 December 2002					
Number of sales	no.	2 410	241	203	12 075
House prices					
Median value	\$	234 000	73 000	95 000	248 000
Average value	\$	272 861	84 897	106 458	292 918

For footnotes refer to page 105.

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6.1 BRISBANE AND MORETON, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Ipswich (C)	Kilcoy (S)	Laidley (S)	Logan (C)
ASGC code	—	33 960	34 250	34 450	34 600
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	1 204	1 445	701	251
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2002 p					
Estimated resident population	no.	128 976	3 395	13 110	169 433
Population change from previous year	%	1.8	2.5	0.2	1.1
Population density	persons/sq km	107.1	2.3	18.7	674.1
Median age	years	32.6	39.0	36.5	31.1
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	31 191	756	3 157	42 050
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	19 211	407	1 537	27 497
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	38 512	844	3 686	50 570
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	27 896	889	3 327	38 839
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	12 166	499	1 403	10 477
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Births(a)	no.	1 883	44	150	2 602
Deaths(a)	no.	758	25	90	637
Schools and students at August 2002(b)					
Government schools	no.	38	4	10	34
Government school students	no.	18 385	679	1 952	25 837
Non-government schools	no.	17	—	2	11
Non-government school students	no.	8 333	—	292	6 933
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	27 164	621	2 647	37 552
Youth allowance	no.	3 089	75	340	4 774
Newstart allowance	no.	3 931	99	444	6 659
Mature age allowance	no.	183	np	39	368
Age pension	no.	10 267	359	1 199	8 638
Total income support customers	no.	79 268	1 887	8 344	102 613
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001					
Taxable individuals	no.	51 206	1 028	4 771	70 563
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	33 866	32 443	31 463	32 964
Wages and salary earners	no.	49 318	913	4 377	67 205
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	30 677	28 507	28 077	29 644
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	8 322	440	1 265	16 343
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	731	19	62	777
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	84 028	1 959	5 578	91 527
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	62 036	50	3 727	48 960
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	62 977	1 580	6 406	90 315
Light commercial vehicles	no.	11 935	626	1 971	15 892
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	2 848	213	558	3 820
Tourist accommodation(f)					
At 30 June 2002					
Establishments	no.	5	—	—	4
Rooms/units	no.	137	—	—	96
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Room occupancy rate	%	54	—	—	38.2
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	2 312	—	—	1 225
Local government finances 2001–02					
Total income	\$'000	108 804	4 626	9 674	142 406
Total expenses	\$'000	78 352	3 103	na	104 431
Housing year ended 31 December 2002					
Number of sales	no.	3 896	53	75	5 369
House prices					
Median value	\$	99 000	90 000	75 000	130 000
Average value	\$	127 029	100 740	148 771	143 145

For footnotes refer to page 105.

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6.1 BRISBANE AND MORETON, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Maroochy (S)	Noosa (S)	Pine Rivers (S)	Redcliffe (C)	Redland (S)
ASGC code	—	34 900	35 750	35 950	36 200	36 250
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	1 163	869	750	38	537
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2002 p						
Estimated resident population	no.	131 395	45 214	127 439	50 718	120 371
Population change from previous year	%	3.3	3.3	4.2	1.7	2.7
Population density	persons/sq km	113.0	52.1	169.9	1 329.7	224.1
Median age	years	38.6	41.0	32.6	41.6	36.9
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	27 027	8 875	31 153	9 192	26 224
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	15 889	4 731	18 130	6 203	16 529
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	36 087	12 071	40 172	12 305	33 165
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	33 339	12 719	29 873	13 414	30 588
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	19 053	6 818	8 111	9 604	13 865
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Births(a)	no.	1 429	503	1 864	498	1 407
Deaths(a)	no.	837	277	431	510	618
Schools and students at August 2002(b)						
Government schools	no.	27	11	23	7	22
Government school students	no.	17 281	6 604	16 783	5 771	14 776
Non-government schools	no.	13	3	9	7	11
Non-government school students	no.	8 157	1 431	3 087	3 234	6 818
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	23 393	8 317	22 598	8 546	20 201
Youth allowance	no.	3 658	1 135	2 092	1 154	2 174
Newstart allowance	no.	5 524	2 266	2 504	1 902	2 592
Mature age allowance	no.	485	211	188	171	290
Age pension	no.	13 386	4 556	6 318	7 383	10 179
Total income support customers	no.	80 932	28 692	55 501	33 780	58 873
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001						
Taxable individuals	no.	49 763	17 637	57 190	18 902	51 744
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	33 456	33 435	37 225	35 830	36 931
Wages and salary earners	no.	40 960	13 790	53 911	16 991	47 134
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	28 435	27 203	33 143	30 216	32 607
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	15 649	6 043	10 696	3 925	11 228
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	1 484	654	1 793	423	1 612
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	220 043	111 256	242 546	58 525	242 423
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	90 731	10 111	21 637	20 167	24 283
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	69 639	24 883	65 578	26 340	63 693
Light commercial vehicles	no.	13 036	4 890	10 927	4 063	11 020
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	2 716	978	2 033	795	2 218
Tourist accommodation(f)						
At 30 June 2002						
Establishments	no.	46	36	np	np	5
Rooms/units	no.	2 369	1 516	np	np	121
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Room occupancy rate	%	57	58	np	np	44
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	59 724	44 831	np	np	1 538
Local government finances 2001–02						
Total income	\$'000	136 920	52 405	100 840	37 937	113 348
Total expenses	\$'000	107 344	37 111	71 376	29 867	83 442
Housing year ended 31 December 2002						
Number of sales	no.	4 232	1 644	3 822	1 742	4 305
House prices						
Median value	\$	224 250	265 000	173 000	177 500	215 000
Average value	\$	223 563	335 900	191 452	206 069	230 947

For footnotes refer to page 105.

WIDE BAY-BURNETT
STATISTICAL DIVISION



The Wide Bay-Burnett SD covers 52,382 sq km which is 3.0% of the total area of Queensland. It had an estimated resident population of 239,746 persons at 30 June 2002, being 6.5% of the total Queensland population. Bundaberg City, with an estimated resident population of 45,043, was the most populated LGA in the Wide Bay-Burnett SD. Perry (S) with 439 residents was the fastest growing LGA in the SD with an annual growth rate of 4.3%.

There is a diversity of agricultural activities in the area. Major agricultural products from the area include peanuts, sugar cane, citrus fruit, pigs and beef cattle.

Hervey Bay and Fraser Island are coastal tourist destinations. Hervey Bay is famous for tourist boat cruises to view migrating whales. Fraser Island, which has world heritage listing as the world's largest sand island, is also noted for recreational fishing and camping.

6.2 WIDE BAY-BURNETT, Local Government Areas

	Unit	Biggenden (S)	Bundaberg (C)	Burnett (S)	Cherbourg (AC)	Cooloola (S)
ASGC code	—	30 700	31 810	31 980	32 330	32 530
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	1 316	95	2 004	32	2 967
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2002 p						
Estimated resident population	no.	1 541	45 043	24 439	1 249	34 019
Population change from previous year	%	−0.8	1.1	2.3	3.3	1.1
Population density	persons/sq km	1.2	471.7	12.2	39.6	11.5
Median age	years	45.7	37.3	40.3	19.9	39.1
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	268	9 834	5 329	510	7 400
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	149	5 813	2 554	234	4 055
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	338	11 609	6 173	327	8 719
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	484	10 236	7 097	146	8 987
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	302	7 551	3 286	32	4 858
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Births(a)	no.	14	583	248	na	371
Deaths(a)	no.	15	451	126	na	251
Schools and students at August 2002(b)						
Government schools	no.	4	14	14	1	20
Government school students	no.	212	8 197	2 091	237	5 845
Non-government schools	no.	—	8	—	—	4
Non-government school students	no.	—	2 667	—	—	1 223
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	201	8 326	4 601	265	6 441
Youth allowance	no.	np	1 202	672	21	888
Newstart allowance	no.	59	2 124	1 195	45	1 686
Mature age allowance	no.	np	216	125	—	200
Age pension	no.	197	5 378	2 969	101	3 771
Total income support customers	no.	787	30 217	16 746	687	22 555
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001						
Taxable Individuals	no.	511	15 683	8 095	na	10 998
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	30 393	32 200	32 093	na	32 585
Wages and salary earners	no.	396	13 891	7 156	na	9 425
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	24 157	27 544	27 386	na	27 154
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	242	3 813	2 154	133	3 609
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	5	186	312	—	283
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	479	20 109	38 989	—	28 233
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	—	24 872	3 054	—	13 252
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	626	21 371	11 794	419	16 382
Light commercial vehicles	no.	302	5 262	2 982	154	5 028
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	124	1 016	577	47	1 248
Tourist accommodation(f)						
At 30 June 2002						
Establishments	no.	—	16	np	—	10
Rooms/units	no.	—	421	np	—	233
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Room occupancy rate	%	—	58.5	np	—	49.2
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	—	6 630	np	—	2 968
Local government finances 2001–02						
Total income	\$'000	3 071	37 344	17 665	na	31 539
Total expenses	\$'000	2 204	24 881	12 156	na	29 761
Housing year ended 31 December 2002						
Number of sales	no.	34	1 242	635	na	790
House prices						
Median value	\$	41 000	97 000	132 000	na	107 000
Average value	\$	50 529	107 671	123 028	na	118 981

For footnotes refer to page 105.

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6.2 WIDE BAY-BURNETT, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Eidsvold (S)	Gayndah (S)	Hervey Bay (C)	Isis (S)	Kilkivan (S)
ASGC code	—	32 950	33 300	33 750	34 000	34 300
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	4 809	2 709	2 356	1 701	3 264
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2002 p						
Estimated resident population	no.	944	2 883	44 402	5 900	3 227
Population change from previous year	%	0.3	−0.2	2.5	0.9	0.2
Population density	persons/sq km	0.2	1.1	18.8	3.5	1.0
Median age	years	38.6	37.2	42.7	43.6	41.6
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	199	633	8 815	1 121	697
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	105	349	4 535	607	325
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	262	758	10 279	1 348	771
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	241	731	12 133	1 875	991
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	137	412	8 640	949	443
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Births(a)	no.	16	38	439	51	34
Deaths(a)	no.	10	25	433	33	10
Schools and students at August 2002(b)						
Government schools	no.	2	3	10	5	4
Government school students	no.	140	444	6 122	936	356
Non-government schools	no.	—	1	3	2	—
Non-government school students	no.	—	75	1 240	129	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	171	485	8 001	938	571
Youth allowance	no.	np	55	1 220	118	79
Newstart allowance	no.	34	104	2 228	326	122
Mature age allowance	no.	—	—	304	41	np
Age pension	no.	80	316	7 090	703	344
Total income support customers	no.	494	1 480	34 635	3 764	1 870
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001						
Taxable Individuals	no.	311	1 204	13 718	1 815	983
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	32 513	32 578	32 251	31 055	30 944
Wages and salary earners	no.	235	1 013	11 363	1 536	805
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	24 437	24 608	26 846	25 151	26 363
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001						
	no.	212	462	3 299	688	485
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	3	9	782	46	15
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	449	697	84 930	4 301	1 167
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	200	76	6 652	1 719	259
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	348	1 330	22 178	2 798	1 464
Light commercial vehicles	no.	253	636	4 294	1 134	601
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	112	182	1 009	276	228
Tourist accommodation(f)						
At 30 June 2002						
Establishments	no.	—	np	14	np	—
Rooms/units	no.	—	np	524	np	—
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Room occupancy rate	%	—	np	49.2	np	—
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	—	np	9 974	np	—
Local government finances 2001–02						
Total income	\$'000	3 201	4 590	46 067	7 323	10 652
Total expenses	\$'000	2 666	4 072	35 701	5 853	4 221
Housing year ended 31 December 2002						
Number of sales	no.	np	48	2 043	148	29
House prices						
Median value	\$	np	65 000	136 000	115 500	57 000
Average value	\$	np	78 390	133 748	130 946	55 193

For footnotes refer to page 105.

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6.2 WIDE BAY-BURNETT, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Kingaroy (S)	Kolan (S)	Maryborough (C)	Miriam Vale (S)	Monto (S)	Mundubbera (S)
ASGC code	—	34 350	34 400	34 950	35 100	35 150	35 450
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	2 422	2 650	1 234	3 778	4 322	4 193
Demography/population estimates							
At 30 June 2002 p							
Estimated resident population	no.	11 990	4 672	25 260	4 620	2 511	2 320
Population change from previous year	%	1.5	0.4	0.5	3.0	-1.6	1.0
Population density	persons/sq km	5.0	1.8	20.5	1.2	0.6	0.6
Median age	years	36.7	40.3	40.0	41.3	42.6	37.0
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	2 720	1 076	5 220	971	497	521
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	1 562	460	3 054	419	240	231
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	3 216	1 173	6 161	1 220	595	672
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	2 811	1 470	6 390	1 552	706	611
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	1 681	493	4 435	458	473	285
Year ended 30 June 2002							
Births(a)	no.	156	47	289	50	39	30
Deaths(a)	no.	110	20	241	16	26	14
Schools and students at August 2002(b)							
Government schools	no.	8	6	9	6	3	4
Government school students	no.	2 203	966	4 417	798	399	374
Non-government schools	no.	2	—	3	—	1	—
Non-government school students	no.	539	—	904	—	35	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)							
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	1 978	939	4 633	862	397	413
Youth allowance	no.	272	138	651	91	50	47
Newstart allowance	no.	351	292	1 151	314	63	84
Mature age allowance	no.	35	32	117	38	—	—
Age pension	no.	1 215	432	3 233	372	364	185
Total income support customers	no.	6 500	3 350	16 699	2 874	1 339	1 149
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001							
Taxable individuals	no.	4 765	1 351	8 088	1 382	1 011	909
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	32 970	29 379	32 568	32 594	29 495	29 796
Wages and salary earners	no.	4 338	1 071	7 355	1 074	693	851
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	29 394	24 529	28 215	28 306	24 596	23 663
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001							
	no.	1 450	698	1 885	780	563	477
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)							
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	90	8	89	87	1	4
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	8 721	443	10 473	8 712	80	663
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	5 646	79	9 678	2 410	294	923
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)							
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	5 560	2 110	12 349	1 944	1 230	1 074
Light commercial vehicles	no.	2 013	926	3 062	1 012	681	542
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	653	266	859	282	293	193
Tourist accommodation(f)							
At 30 June 2002							
Establishments	no.	4	np	13	np	np	np
Rooms/units	no.	114	np	667	np	np	np
Year ended 30 June 2002							
Room occupancy rate	%	60.8	np	41.7	np	np	np
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	1 677	np	6 145	np	np	np
Local government finances 2001–02							
Total income	\$'000	10 916	6 096	21 382	9 399	5 679	3 524
Total expenses	\$'000	7 546	6 018	14 066	5 321	4 848	2 691
Housing year ended 31 December 2002							
Number of sales	no.	256	15	817	91	50	15
House prices							
Median value	\$	93 235	57 000	83 000	149 000	50 000	60 000
Average value	\$	104 374	59 967	94 618	190 935	51 548	70 467

For footnotes refer to page 105.

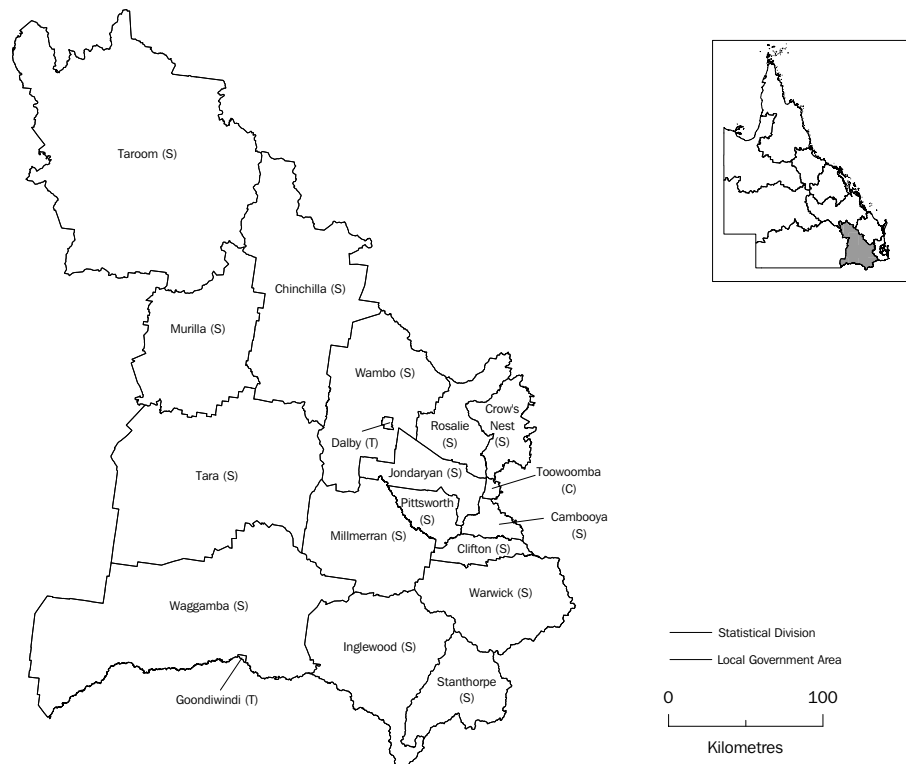
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6.2 WIDE BAY-BURNETT, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Murgon (S)	Nanango (S)	Perry (S)	Tiaro (S)	Wondai (S)	Woocoo (S)
ASGC code	—	35 500	35 650	35 900	36 850	37 450	37 500
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	665	1 735	2 359	2 187	3 577	2 006
Demography/population estimates							
At 30 June 2002 p							
Estimated resident population	no.	3 655	8 540	439	4 770	4 261	3 061
Population change from previous year	%	0.8	0.1	4.3	2.1	0.8	0.6
Population density	persons/sq km	5.5	4.9	0.2	2.2	1.2	1.5
Median age	years	35.2	42.7	43.6	40.8	42.0	38.6
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	886	1 763	87	1 070	934	714
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	430	819	37	440	365	338
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	978	1 944	108	1 200	1 004	813
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	843	2 762	139	1 533	1 274	902
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	518	1 252	68	527	684	294
Year ended 30 June 2002							
Births(a)	no.	91	94	4	59	43	19
Deaths(a)	no.	24	63	1	19	37	8
Schools and students at August 2002(b)							
Government schools	no.	5	5	1	6	5	3
Government school students	no.	719	1 255	79	347	495	176
Non-government schools	no.	1	1	—	—	—	—
Non-government school students	no.	208	106	—	—	—	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)							
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	869	1 615	90	907	667	599
Youth allowance	no.	69	179	np	130	78	86
Newstart allowance	no.	146	335	27	226	127	168
Mature age allowance	no.	—	48	np	23	np	np
Age pension	no.	331	922	41	538	531	426
Total income support customers	no.	2 249	5 664	320	3 119	2 272	2 169
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001							
Taxable individuals	no.	1 491	2 715	110	1 556	1 239	987
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	30 333	33 431	29 248	32 505	30 131	32 135
Wages and salary earners	no.	1 297	2 438	87	1 380	1 058	867
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	25 833	30 579	24 522	27 610	25 709	27 924
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	433	921	66	450	682	334
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)							
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	11	27	5	48	23	24
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	1 076	1 616	388	3 056	1 811	2 970
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	2 013	395	—	127	538	135
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)							
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	1 371	4 234	202	2 313	1 855	1 608
Light commercial vehicles	no.	503	1 396	88	660	880	477
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	154	410	25	174	329	154
Tourist accommodation(f)							
At 30 June 2002							
Establishments	no.	np	np	—	—	—	—
Rooms/units	no.	np	np	—	—	—	—
Year ended 30 June 2002							
Room occupancy rate	%	np	np	—	—	—	—
Takings from accommodation year	\$'000	np	np	—	—	—	—
Local government finances 2001–02							
Total income	\$'000	5 230	7 837	2 159	4 474	7 102	3 507
Total expenses	\$'000	4 509	5 866	1 431	4 009	4 037	2 350
Housing year ended 31 December 2002							
Number of sales	no.	56	97	np	26	44	5
House prices							
Median value	\$	54 500	70 000	np	76 000	55 500	33 000
Average value	\$	58 804	71 009	np	100 660	60 102	39 333

For footnotes refer to page 105.

DARLING DOWNS
STATISTICAL DIVISION



The Darling Downs SD covers 90,247 sq km, which is 5.2% of the state. Its estimated resident population of 212,942 persons at 30 June 2002 represented 5.7% of the state's population.

The rich pastoral and agricultural region is bounded in the north-east by the Great Dividing Range. The Darling Downs SD produces cereal crops, cotton, mung beans, soya beans, cauliflower, celery and eggs. The area also has significant pig farming.

Toowoomba (C) with a population of 91,187 is the hub of commercial and industrial activity and higher education within the SD. It is known as the Garden City and hosts the annual 'Carnival of Flowers'. Other major population centres are Warwick (21,387), Jondaryan (13,229), Crow's Nest (10,600) and Stanthorpe (10,515). Stanthorpe is well known for its 'Apple and Grape' Festival.

6.3 DARLING DOWNS, Local Government Areas

	Unit	Cambooya (S)	Chinchilla (S)	Clifton (S)	Crow's Nest (S)	Dalby (T)
ASGC code	—	32 150	32 350	32 400	32 550	32 650
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	638	8 701	867	1 631	48
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2002 p						
Estimated resident population	no.	5 270	6 056	2 474	10 600	10 150
Population change from previous year	%	3.6	0.2	1.0	3.3	0.4
Population density	persons/sq km	8.3	0.7	2.9	6.5	212.2
Median age	years	32.5	37.0	41.0	37.6	33.2
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	1 430	1 444	550	2 556	2 380
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	661	668	242	1 243	1 454
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	1 571	1 614	584	2 821	2 905
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	1 207	1 423	706	2 747	2 054
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	401	907	392	1 233	1 357
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Births(a)	no.	84	70	27	98	184
Deaths(a)	no.	17	48	22	56	83
Schools and students at August 2002(b)						
Government schools	no.	6	7	6	4	3
Government school students	no.	338	1 079	475	1 210	1 615
Non-government schools	no.	—	2	1	1	3
Non-government school students	no.	—	93	68	365	1 029
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	802	1 045	449	1 625	1 840
Youth allowance	no.	88	149	66	161	238
Newstart allowance	no.	73	153	49	177	277
Mature age allowance	no.	np	np	np	np	np
Age pension	no.	219	645	263	817	771
Total income support customers	no.	1 949	3 284	1 447	4 469	5 200
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001						
Taxable individuals	no.	900	2 097	801	4 022	4 273
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	31 242	30 644	29 871	33 444	33 412
Wages and salary earners	no.	801	1 742	684	3 544	3 888
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	27 542	25 585	25 445	29 200	28 386
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	655	1 004	512	1 326	1 185
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	74	22	5	163	30
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	9 799	2 410	440	22 252	3 277
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	585	6 070	593	1 277	1 542
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	2 063	2 636	1 152	4 770	4 536
Light commercial vehicles	no.	845	1 419	584	1 805	1 990
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	293	523	319	518	720
Tourist accommodation(f)						
At 30 June 2002						
Establishments	no.	—	np	—	—	6
Rooms/units	no.	—	np	—	—	143
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Room occupancy rate	%	—	np	—	—	58
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	—	np	—	—	2 089
Local government finances 2001–02						
Total income	\$'000	4 454	5 802	4 357	9 532	11 573
Total expenses	\$'000	2 793	5 055	2 848	7 059	8 610
Housing year ended 31 December 2002						
Number of sales	no.	62	80	39	78	235
House prices						
Median value	\$	105 000	75 000	53 000	120 000	82 000
Average value	\$	100 103	86 052	49 014	150 445	90 076

For footnotes refer to page 105.

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6.3 DARLING DOWNS, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Goondiwindi (T)	Inglewood (S)	Jondaryan (S)	Millmerran (S)	Murilla (S)
ASGC code	—	33 600	33 900	34 200	35 000	35 550
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	15	5 879	1 910	4 521	6 074
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2002 p						
Estimated resident population	no.	4 888	2 660	13 229	3 457	2 743
Population change from previous year	%	2.0	−0.3	2.4	−0.7	0.8
Population density	persons/sq km	334.1	0.5	6.9	0.8	0.5
Median age	years	32.2	40.2	33.9	37.2	39.1
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	1 145	578	3 326	790	603
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	679	237	1 809	335	250
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	1 540	705	3 757	1 043	712
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	1 006	693	3 189	926	740
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	518	447	1 148	363	438
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Births(a)	no.	98	42	182	53	42
Deaths(a)	no.	40	29	78	28	17
Schools and students at August 2002(b)						
Government schools	no.	2	2	9	2	5
Government school students	no.	1 130	392	1 349	439	485
Non-government schools	no.	1	1	1	1	—
Non-government school students	no.	199	71	118	95	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	834	503	2 275	510	466
Youth allowance	no.	70	59	308	37	61
Newstart allowance	no.	99	83	310	57	51
Mature age allowance	no.	np	np	np	np	—
Age pension	no.	295	360	1 097	241	292
Total income support customers	no.	2 105	1 589	6 765	1 357	1 413
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001						
Taxable individuals	no.	2 535	938	4 847	1 434	1 002
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	34 224	31 349	33 339	33 274	31 395
Wages and salary earners	no.	2 251	819	4 381	1 258	845
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	29 260	28 410	29 474	30 012	25 522
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	927	555	1 353	580	588
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	46	7	133	14	5
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	6 630	1 004	18 009	1 499	409
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	3 564	397	2 523	2 400	—
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	2 353	1 237	6 173	1 543	1 170
Light commercial vehicles	no.	1 667	704	1 860	889	694
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	534	223	680	411	259
Tourist accommodation(f)						
At 30 June 2002						
Establishments	no.	9	—	—	—	np
Rooms/units	no.	213	—	—	—	np
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Room occupancy rate	%	67	—	—	—	np
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	3 953	—	—	—	np
Local government finances 2001–02						
Total income	\$'000	5 059	6 645	9 859	5 010	5 462
Total expenses	\$'000	3 653	5 138	7 396	3 963	3 569
Housing year ended 31 December 2002						
Number of sales	no.	113	23	142	24	25
House prices						
Median value	\$	147 000	51 000	84 250	70 000	39 000
Average value	\$	174 894	56 804	101 673	76 083	50 780

For footnotes refer to page 105.

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6.3 DARLING DOWNS, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Pittsworth (S)	Rosalie (S)	Stanthorpe (S)	Tara (S)	Taroom (S)
ASGC code	—	36 050	36 450	36 600	36 700	36 750
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	1 090	2 199	2 697	11 680	18 645
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2002 p						
Estimated resident population	no.	4 741	8 785	10 515	3 917	2 619
Population change from previous year	%	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.3	-1.7
Population density	persons/sq km	4.4	4	3.9	0.3	0.1
Median age	years	34.5	34.8	40.6	37.0	38.2
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	1 196	2 255	2 180	949	619
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	579	996	1 218	382	196
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	1 297	2 562	2 535	1 076	816
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	1 072	2 133	2 895	1 112	657
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	597	839	1 687	398	331
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Births(a)	no.	80	118	144	68	48
Deaths(a)	no.	38	39	92	33	9
Schools and students at August 2002(b)						
Government schools	no.	5	11	14	7	5
Government school students	no.	815	1 170	1 587	748	365
Non-government schools	no.	1	—	2	1	1
Non-government school students	no.	159	—	394	45	43
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	706	1 559	1 777	889	426
Youth allowance	no.	67	154	307	131	47
Newstart allowance	no.	53	206	406	225	np
Mature age allowance	no.	—	np	26	np	—
Age pension	no.	378	649	1 263	316	151
Total income support customers	no.	1 884	4 324	6 102	2 748	951
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001						
Taxable individuals	no.	2 013	2 686	3 839	1 040	1 226
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	34 224	31 779	30 067	30 064	32 232
Wages and salary earners	no.	1 834	2 436	3 339	850	756
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	29 711	28 436	25 326	24 457	25 456
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001						
	no.	668	1 049	1 343	679	803
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	30	50	67	6	7
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	3 494	6 165	6 743	382	606
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	2 438	1 833	3 884	199	682
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	1 997	4 241	4 935	1 761	1 079
Light commercial vehicles	no.	995	1 540	1 942	1 065	929
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	507	511	508	426	420
Tourist accommodation(f)						
At 30 June 2002						
Establishments	no.	—	np	6	—	—
Rooms/units	no.	—	np	124	—	—
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Room occupancy rate	%	—	np	39	—	—
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	—	np	1 326	—	—
Local government finances 2001–02						
Total income	\$'000	4 251	6 222	8 565	13 012	9 742
Total expenses	\$'000	2 493	4 276	6 400	8 894	5 031
Housing year ended 31 December 2002						
Number of sales	no.	67	129	135	22	11
House prices						
Median value	\$	84 000	94 500	84 000	47 500	55 000
Average value	\$	105 854	95 548	88 715	46 388	60 773

For footnotes refer to page 105.

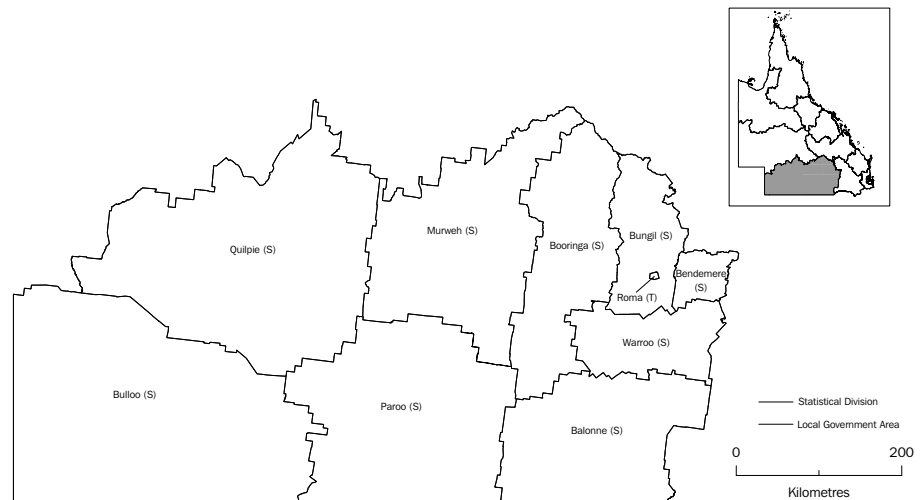
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6.3 DARLING DOWNS, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Toowoomba (C)	Waggamba (S)	Wambo (S)	Warwick (S)
ASGC code	—	36 900	37 120	37 150	37 260
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	117	13 400	5 713	4 422
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2002 p					
Estimated resident population	no.	91 187	2 997	5 267	21 387
Population change from previous year	%	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.5
Population density	persons/sq km	782.5	0.2	0.9	4.8
Median age	years	33.7	34.7	38.7	37.1
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	18 809	768	1 295	4 985
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	15 815	268	487	2 661
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	24 358	1 012	1 385	5 475
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	19 314	713	1 492	5 121
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	12 891	236	608	3 145
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Births(a)	no.	1 136	64	58	243
Deaths(a)	no.	754	10	43	170
Schools and students at August 2002(b)					
Government schools	no.	19	6	6	17
Government school students	no.	10 565	140	433	3 097
Non-government schools	no.	22	—	—	7
Non-government school students	no.	10 110	—	—	1 003
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	14 956	449	903	3 995
Youth allowance	no.	2 593	37	138	444
Newstart allowance	no.	2 142	np	135	637
Mature age allowance	no.	123	np	np	47
Age pension	no.	8 980	157	471	2 456
Total income support customers	no.	48 933	1 090	2 803	12 475
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001					
Taxable individuals	no.	39 898	1 179	2 145	7 845
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	35 236	32 606	31 647	30 972
Wages and salary earners	no.	36 578	1 024	1 805	7 228
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	30 323	27 862	26 933	27 224
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	7 872	561	850	2 775
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	582	20	12	107
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	68 773	3 979	1 225	12 173
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	54 825	117	72	5 562
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	45 789	1 246	2 476	10 271
Light commercial vehicles	no.	9 736	999	1 210	3 705
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	2 742	364	531	1 389
Tourist accommodation(f)					
At 30 June 2002					
Establishments	no.	28	—	—	9
Rooms/units	no.	803	—	—	217
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Room occupancy rate	%	55	—	—	43
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	12 574	—	—	2 820
Local government finances 2001–02					
Total income	\$'000	75 503	8 834	7 411	22 794
Total expenses	\$'000	58 723	6 136	11 513	15 618
Housing year ended 31 December 2002					
Number of sales	no.	2 993	14	29	398
House prices					
Median value	\$	132 000	45 000	48 000	90 000
Average value	\$	148 796	82 893	51 797	100 512

For footnotes refer to page 105.

SOUTH WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION



The South West SD covers 319,858 sq km, and is the second largest SD in the state, accounting for 18.4% of Queensland's total area. It had an estimated resident population at 30 June 2002 of 26,987 persons or just 0.7% of the state's total population.

The South West SD is situated on the South Australian and New South Wales borders with the western part being desert. The local government areas within this SD with the largest populations are Roma (6,707), Balonne (5,605) and Murweh (5,030).

Key agricultural activities in the region include wool growing, beef cattle grazing and cotton and grain growing. Natural gas extracted in this SD is transported by pipeline to the larger population centres in Brisbane and Moreton SD. The South West SD also produces oil.

6.4 SOUTH WEST, Local Government Areas

	Unit	Balonne (S)	Bendemere (S)	Booringa (S)	Bulloo (S)	Bungil (S)
ASGC code	—	30 300	30 650	30 850	31 750	31 850
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	31 144	3 928	27 827	73 805	13 338
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2002 p						
Estimated resident population	no.	5 605	997	1 877	469	1 951
Population change from previous year	%	0.4	0.7	-1.6	2.2	-0.1
Population density	persons/sq km	0.2	0.3	0.1	—	0.1
Median age	years	31.7	37.2	37.3	33.3	37.5
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	1 457	246	422	98	452
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	691	80	203	67	163
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	1 894	275	527	173	598
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	1 136	248	482	97	502
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	427	148	243	34	236
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Births(a)	no.	89	16	22	2	22
Deaths(a)	no.	28	6	20	1	6
Schools and students at August 2002(b)						
Government schools	no.	7	2	2	1	3
Government school students	no.	712	138	168	36	105
Non-government schools	no.	1	—	1	—	—
Non-government school students	no.	191	—	67	—	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	946	173	320	43	338
Youth allowance	no.	78	np	25	—	np
Newstart allowance	no.	145	np	31	—	20
Mature age allowance	no.	np	—	—	—	np
Age pension	no.	284	90	146	np	124
Total income support customers	no.	2 278	442	798	89	808
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001						
Taxable individuals	no.	2 381	313	697	155	992
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	33 081	33 036	30 211	34 905	36 824
Wages and salary earners	no.	2 087	212	519	140	772
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	27 785	24 878	24 997	27 761	28 898
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	994	294	349	56	480
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	29	2	1	5	9
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	4 249	166	134	1 100	1 029
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	1 613	—	170	1 263	—
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	2 141	432	666	153	856
Light commercial vehicles	no.	1 861	359	515	195	591
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	482	135	152	74	191
Tourist accommodation(f)						
At 30 June 2002						
Establishments	no.	7	—	np	—	—
Rooms/units	no.	142	—	np	—	—
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Room occupancy rate	%	46	—	np	—	—
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	1 600	—	np	—	—
Local government finances 2001–02						
Total income	\$'000	6 606	4 117	3 773	9 718	5 917
Total expenses	\$'000	6 907	2 750	6 635	6 397	4 144
Housing year ended 31 December 2002						
Number of sales	no.	60	10	13	5	8
House prices						
Median value	\$	98 500	36 000	30 000	1 501	33 000
Average value	\$	113 653	35 150	50 423	18 620	40 806

For footnotes refer to page 105.

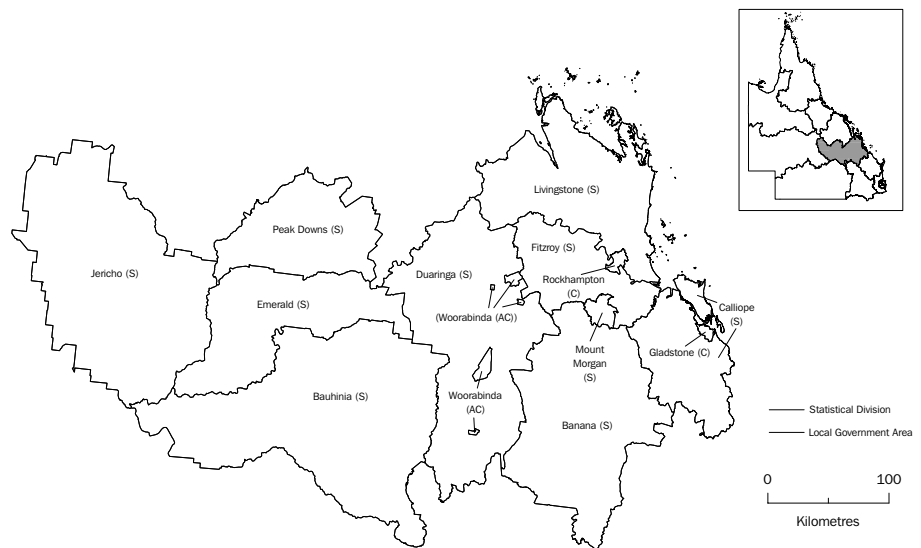
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6.4 SOUTH WEST, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Murweh (S)	Paroo (S)	Quilpie (S)	Roma (T)	Warroo (S)
ASGC code	—	35 600	35 800	36 150	36 400	37 200
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	40 740	47 727	67 615	78	13 659
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2002 p						
Estimated resident population	no.	5 030	2 188	1 094	6 707	1 069
Population change from previous year	%	—	-1.2	-1.2	—	1.1
Population density	persons/sq km	0.1	—	—	86.3	0.1
Median age	years	33.7	35.7	34.6	32.6	39.8
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	1 219	540	227	1 610	238
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	635	230	131	954	83
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	1 537	605	391	2 117	301
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	1 057	580	230	1 326	327
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	582	233	115	700	120
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Births(a)	no.	87	35	18	111	9
Deaths(a)	no.	47	28	4	49	6
Schools and students at August 2002(b)						
Government schools	no.	5	4	2	2	5
Government school students	no.	922	249	99	1 069	158
Non-government schools	no.	1	1	1	1	—
Non-government school students	no.	201	82	50	383	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	833	434	182	1 146	213
Youth allowance	no.	68	43	np	92	np
Newstart allowance	no.	143	108	np	103	np
Mature age allowance	no.	np	np	—	np	—
Age pension	no.	442	175	61	444	80
Total income support customers	no.	2 259	1 165	406	2 999	496
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001						
Taxable individuals	no.	2 157	739	497	3 009	365
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	32 951	33 208	35 310	34 889	31 988
Wages and salary earners	no.	1 871	587	394	2 704	311
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	28 190	25 616	27 808	30 522	26 205
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	724	365	234	1 093	231
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	11	2	2	17	—
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	1 285	133	130	1 918	—
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	99	—	262	3 277	—
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	1 774	829	427	2 685	487
Light commercial vehicles	no.	1 242	640	406	1 464	376
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	252	193	143	423	116
Tourist accommodation(f)						
At 30 June 2002						
Establishments	no.	4	—	—	8	—
Rooms/units	no.	124	—	—	185	—
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Room occupancy rate	%	36	—	—	66	—
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	1 051	—	—	3 359	—
Local government finances 2001–02						
Total income	\$'000	10 586	7 098	9 491	9 257	2 541
Total expenses	\$'000	7 951	8 285	6 592	8 307	3 442
Housing year ended 31 December 2002						
Number of sales	no.	71	21	15	133	11
House prices						
Median value	\$	64 000	25 000	54 000	85 000	40 000
Average value	\$	62 598	33 233	56 240	100 220	41 455

For footnotes refer to page 105.

FITZROY STATISTICAL DIVISION



The Fitzroy SD covers 122,974 sq km which is 7.1% of Queensland's total area. It had an estimated resident population of 183,515 persons at 30 June 2002, representing 5.0% of the Queensland population. The Tropic of Capricorn runs through Rockhampton, approximately 650 km north of Brisbane.

Rockhampton (C), with an estimated resident population of 59,410 persons at 30 June 2002, is the main city in this division. Other significant LGAs in terms of population are Gladstone (27,099), Livingstone (26,860) and Calliope (15,377). Gladstone is a large multi-cargo trading port, with major commodities handled being coal, bauxite and alumina. Large industrial sites in the region are the alumina refinery at Gladstone and the aluminium smelter at Boyne Island.

Key industries of the Fitzroy SD include mining, manufacturing, tourism and agriculture. Agricultural production from the area includes beef cattle and crops such as sunflowers, cotton and cereals.

6.5 FITZROY, Local Government Areas

	Unit	Banana (S)	Bauhinia (S)	Calliope (S)	Duarina (S)
ASGC code	—	30 350	30 500	32 100	32 850
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	15 755	23 641	6 547	17 752
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2002 p					
Estimated resident population	no.	14 374	2 256	15 377	6 531
Population change from previous year	%	−0.5	0.2	2.1	−1.2
Population density	persons/sq km	0.9	0.1	2.3	0.4
Median age	years	34.7	34.7	34.9	31.2
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	3 413	543	3 847	1 880
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	1 800	237	1 883	764
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	4 389	746	4 775	2 216
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	3 315	505	3 666	1 469
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	1 457	225	1 206	202
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Births(a)	no.	196	31	177	152
Deaths(a)	no.	78	10	75	13
Schools and students at August 2002(b)					
Government schools	no.	13	5	11	7
Government school students	no.	2 333	279	2 800	1 501
Non-government schools	no.	2	1	—	1
Non-government school students	no.	398	55	—	87
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	2 265	358	2 957	998
Youth allowance	no.	169	28	264	42
Newstart allowance	no.	307	36	544	114
Mature age allowance	no.	np	np	34	np
Age pension	no.	914	143	965	119
Total income support customers	no.	5 568	839	7 633	1 907
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001					
Taxable individuals	no.	5 765	978	6 212	3 149
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	42 106	41 539	39 370	49 561
Wages and salary earners	no.	5 128	690	6 029	3 069
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	38 407	28 718	35 866	46 060
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	1 932	537	1 443	543
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	17	6	165	6
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	2 659	763	23 798	1 307
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	4 104	342	7 146	10 575
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	6 381	1 010	7 615	2 845
Light commercial vehicles	no.	2 870	815	2 371	1 082
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	903	314	454	262
Tourist accommodation(f)					
At 30 June 2002					
Establishments	no.	8	np	np	4
Rooms/units	no.	207	np	np	98
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Room occupancy rate	%	55	np	np	65.3
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	3 009	np	np	1 435
Local government finances 2001–02					
Total income	\$'000	18 773	4 427	18 709	8 435
Total expenses	\$'000	14 168	4 801	11 406	6 920
Housing year ended 31 December 2002					
Number of sales	no.	206	34	399	265
House prices					
Median value	\$	79 500	76 250	156 000	42 500
Average value	\$	88 874	80 529	161 734	41 583

For footnotes refer to page 105.

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6.5 FITZROY, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Emerald (S)	Fitzroy (S)	Gladstone (C)	Jericho (S)
ASGC code	—	33 000	33 150	33 350	34 100
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	10 364	5 905	163	21 873
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2002 p					
Estimated resident population	no.	13 251	10 010	27 099	1 099
Population change from previous year	%	1.5	0.2	1.0	0.5
Population density	persons/sq km	1.3	1.7	166.7	0.1
Median age	years	30.5	34.4	32.3	33.9
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	3 371	2 603	6 650	259
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	1 997	1 237	3 866	109
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	4 461	2 912	8 579	359
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	2 644	2 353	5 966	246
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	778	905	2 038	126
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Births(a)	no.	248	129	434	25
Deaths(a)	no.	40	60	103	6
Schools and students at August 2002(b)					
Government schools	no.	9	10	7	2
Government school students	no.	2 018	1 025	4 894	99
Non-government schools	no.	3	1	6	—
Non-government school students	no.	936	198	1 364	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	1 951	1 685	5 137	192
Youth allowance	no.	153	144	463	np
Newstart allowance	no.	285	300	916	22
Mature age allowance	no.	np	27	66	np
Age pension	no.	414	664	1 619	83
Total income support customers	no.	4 538	4 484	13 222	443
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001					
Taxable individuals	no.	5 874	3 046	11 641	437
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	41 589	36 441	39 559	38 733
Wages and salary earners	no.	5 695	2 600	11 310	311
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	37 367	31 134	36 146	28 630
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	1 471	1 396	2 246	255
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	31	73	215	2
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	4 698	7 388	29 392	463
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	2 597	170	13 565	—
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	5 737	4 323	13 057	440
Light commercial vehicles	no.	2 426	2 113	3 799	356
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	587	693	674	155
Tourist accommodation(f)					
At 30 June 2002					
Establishments	no.	8	np	15	—
Rooms/units	no.	315	np	451	—
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Room occupancy rate	%	64	np	56.1	—
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	5 093	np	6 461	—
Local government finances 2001–02					
Total income	\$'000	13 888	8 227	31 079	4 928
Total expenses	\$'000	10 753	6 041	22 068	4 018
Housing year ended 31 December 2002					
Number of sales	no.	376	137	982	7
House prices					
Median value	\$	138 250	109 500	135 000	18 500
Average value	\$	122 075	111 063	148 634	23 429

For footnotes refer to page 105.

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6.5 FITZROY, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Livingstone (S)	Mount Morgan (S)	Peak Downs (S)	Rockhampton (C)	Woorabinda (AC)
ASGC code	—	34 550	35 350	35 850	36 350	37 550
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	11 775	492	8 126	189	391
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2002 p						
Estimated resident population	no.	26 860	2 960	3 254	59 410	1 034
Population change from previous year	%	1.9	0.6	3.5	0.8	—
Population density	persons/sq km	2.3	6.0	0.4	315	2.6
Median age	years	37.9	43.6	29.2	33.8	21.5
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	5 861	578	933	12 545	402
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	3 528	293	420	10 084	172
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	7 103	659	1 206	16 039	309
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	7 072	856	559	12 748	127
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	3 296	574	136	7 994	24
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Births(a)	no.	263	35	61	819	na
Deaths(a)	no.	158	45	1	438	na
Schools and students at August 2002(b)						
Government schools	no.	14	2	3	15	1
Government school students	no.	3 027	463	607	7 788	26
Non-government schools	no.	4	—	—	12	—
Non-government school students	no.	1 531	—	—	5 121	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	4 798	617	359	9 614	361
Youth allowance	no.	559	80	np	1 442	24
Newstart allowance	no.	1 093	248	41	2 321	95
Mature age allowance	no.	96	25	np	133	np
Age pension	no.	2 543	513	58	5 983	75
Total income support customers	no.	15 045	2 541	712	32 122	843
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001						
Taxable individuals	no.	9 901	778	1 099	23 909	na
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	36 760	34 230	53 750	35 992	na
Wages and salary earners	no.	8 471	707	1 080	22 624	na
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	31 290	29 046	51 843	31 109	na
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001						
	no.	3 029	175	183	4 106	145
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	238	6	3	276	na
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	33 961	385	310	30 693	na
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	7 412	—	250	31 773	na
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	13 214	1 395	1 035	25 983	457
Light commercial vehicles	no.	4 410	441	362	6 057	221
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	1 083	82	75	1 251	67
Tourist accommodation(f)						
At 30 June 2002						
Establishments	no.	6	—	np	37	—
Rooms/units	no.	589	—	np	1 273	—
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Room occupancy rate	%	48	—	np	59.6	—
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	12 055	—	np	20 368	—
Local government finances 2001–02						
Total income	\$'000	25 810	3 859	12 449	62 153	na
Total expenses	\$'000	18 608	2 461	7 923	46 773	na
Housing year ended 31 December 2002						
Number of sales	no.	665	83	18	1 428	na
House prices						
Median value	\$	155 000	30 000	44 750	105 000	na
Average value	\$	173 000	33 339	47 778	114 972	na

For footnotes refer to page 105.

CENTRAL WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION



The Central West SD covers 374,766 sq km which is 21.6% of Queensland's total area. It was Queensland's least populated SD with an estimated resident population of 12,550 persons at 30 June 2002, representing 0.3% of Queensland's population. The largest population centre in the region is Longreach, with an estimated resident population at 30 June 2002 of 4,033 persons.

Longreach is located approximately 700 km west of Rockhampton and is the site of the Stockman's Hall of Fame. Blackall (1,784), Barcaldine (1,732) and Winton (1,611) are other major population centres in the region.

The growing of wool is a major agricultural activity in the area. The annual Birdsville races are a tourist attraction and draw visitors from interstate and overseas.

6.6 CENTRAL WEST, Local Government Areas

	Unit	Aramac (S)	Barcaldine (S)	Barcoo (S)	Blackall (S)
ASGC code	—	30 150	30 400	30 450	30 750
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	23 361	8 443	61 974	16 384
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2002 p					
Estimated resident population	no.	748	1 732	463	1 784
Population change from previous year	%	2.3	0.3	—	-1.7
Population density	persons/sq km	—	0.2	—	0.1
Median age	years	37.5	33.9	33.6	36.6
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	156	403	104	386
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	75	206	63	224
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	240	549	157	519
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	180	342	109	399
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	97	232	30	256
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Births(a)	no.	11	21	9	29
Deaths(a)	no.	3	19	2	10
Schools and students at August 2002(b)					
Government schools	no.	2	1	3	1
Government school students	no.	81	279	37	244
Non-government schools	no.	—	1	—	1
Non-government school students	no.	—	59	—	46
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	114	257	78	332
Youth allowance	no.	np	np	np	np
Newstart allowance	no.	np	20	np	np
Mature age allowance	no.	—	—	—	—
Age pension	no.	73	154	24	185
Total income support customers	no.	263	612	164	836
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001					
Taxable individuals	no.	298	704	186	746
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	34 738	35 424	38 999	35 448
Wages and salary earners	no.	229	626	164	613
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	27 591	31 056	28 983	26 878
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	159	225	96	322
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	5	2	—	4
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	495	229	—	435
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	—	110	50	324
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	252	687	181	648
Light commercial vehicles	no.	247	410	156	554
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	100	119	66	167
Tourist accommodation(f)					
At 30 June 2002					
Establishments	no.	—	np	—	np
Rooms/units	no.	—	np	—	np
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Room occupancy rate	%	—	np	—	np
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	—	np	—	np
Local government finances 2001–02					
Total income	\$'000	9 604	6 524	7 210	7 151
Total expenses	\$'000	8 448	5 682	4 813	6 303
Housing year ended 31 December 2002					
Number of sales	no.	12	29	np	27
House prices					
Median value	\$	19 500	45 000	np	41 000
Average value	\$	20 667	49 822	np	38 742

For footnotes refer to page 105.

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6.6 CENTRAL WEST, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Boulia (S)	Diamantina (S)	Ilfracombe (S)	Isisford (S)
ASGC code	—	30 900	32 750	33 850	34 050
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	61 093	94 832	6 576	10 501
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2002 p					
Estimated resident population	no.	567	321	370	303
Population change from previous year	%	-1.7	-1.5	1.9	-1.0
Population density	persons/sq km	—	—	0.1	—
Median age	years	30.1	30.6	32.0	37.6
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	142	73	104	67
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	89	50	50	25
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	180	111	115	105
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	128	74	87	84
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	28	13	14	22
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Births(a)	no.	9	3	5	5
Deaths(a)	no.	2	1	—	—
Schools and students at August 2002(b)					
Government schools	no.	2	2	1	2
Government school students	no.	57	31	40	35
Non-government schools	no.	—	—	—	—
Non-government school students	no.	—	—	—	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	108	48	53	39
Youth allowance	no.	np	np	np	—
Newstart allowance	no.	34	np	np	np
Mature age allowance	no.	—	—	—	—
Age pension	no.	23	np	np	np
Total income support customers	no.	253	115	105	80
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001					
Taxable individuals	no.	242	125	137	95
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	42 218	39 551	31 902	29 517
Wages and salary earners	no.	233	122	102	81
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	33 015	27 867	27 343	20 692
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	92	43	83	58
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	—	—	4	—
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	—	—	294	—
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	105	470	—	—
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	287	122	129	74
Light commercial vehicles	no.	219	93	119	99
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	97	28	34	22
Tourist accommodation(f)					
At 30 June 2002					
Establishments	no.	—	np	—	—
Rooms/units	no.	—	np	—	—
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Room occupancy rate	%	—	np	—	—
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	—	np	—	—
Local government finances 2001–02					
Total income	\$'000	9 594	7 731	2 227	1 267
Total expenses	\$'000	8 022	6 196	2 721	2 442
Housing year ended 31 December 2002					
Number of sales	no.	np	7	np	np
House prices					
Median value	\$	np	65 000	np	np
Average value	\$	np	67 000	np	np

For footnotes refer to page 105.

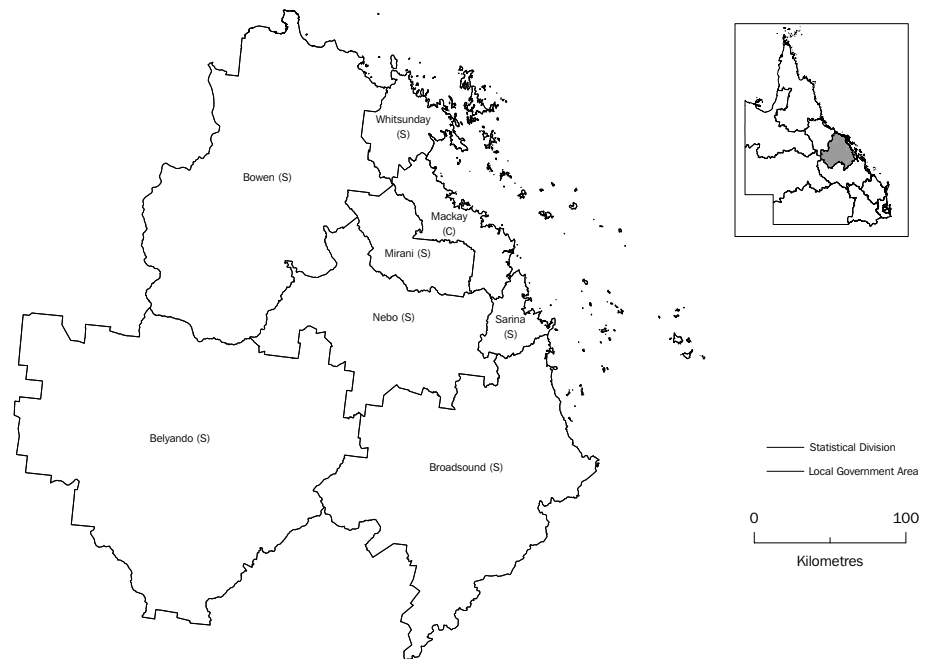
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6.6 CENTRAL WEST, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Longreach (S)	Tambo (S)	Winton (S)
ASGC code	—	34 700	36 650	37 400
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	23 561	14 105	53 935
Demography/population estimates				
At 30 June 2002 p				
Estimated resident population	no.	4 033	618	1 611
Population change from previous year	%	1.9	—	-0.3
Population density	persons/sq km	0.2	—	—
Median age	years	32.2	39.8	36.7
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	921	123	372
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	655	63	177
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	1 224	170	465
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	761	201	414
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	472	61	183
Year ended 30 June 2002				
Births(a)	no.	46	3	33
Deaths(a)	no.	35	3	8
Schools and students at August 2002(b)				
Government schools	no.	4	1	1
Government school students	no.	749	88	141
Non-government schools	no.	1	—	1
Non-government school students	no.	167	—	36
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)				
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	609	98	231
Youth allowance	no.	59	np	np
Newstart allowance	no.	67	np	49
Mature age allowance	no.	np	—	—
Age pension	no.	312	36	103
Total income support customers	no.	1 565	218	588
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001				
Taxable individuals	no.	1 705	255	635
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	36 778	38 042	39 092
Wages and salary earners	no.	1 549	204	503
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	30 579	25 344	26 788
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	595	122	304
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)				
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	17	—	1
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	2 327	—	131
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	532	250	190
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)				
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	1 616	246	492
Light commercial vehicles	no.	933	211	546
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	240	73	155
Tourist accommodation(f)				
At 30 June 2002				
Establishments	no.	5	—	np
Rooms/units	no.	189	—	np
Year ended 30 June 2002				
Room occupancy rate	%	56	—	np
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	2 826	—	np
Local government finances 2001–02				
Total income	\$'000	11 143	4 314	15 961
Total expenses	\$'000	8 583	3 074	13 498
Housing year ended 31 December 2002				
Number of sales	no.	69	5	20
House prices				
Median value	\$	92 000	32 000	37 500
Average value	\$	100 577	41 800	40 178

For footnotes refer to page 105.

MACKAY STATISTICAL DIVISION



Mackay SD covers 90,340 sq km which is 5.2% of Queensland's total area. It had an estimated resident population of 139,647 persons at 30 June 2002, representing 3.8% of the Queensland population. Mackay SD is bordered to the east by the Great Barrier Reef and off-shore islands. The main population centre of the area is Mackay (C) with 77,157 residents. Other major population centres are the shires of Whitsunday (15,995), Bowen (12,518) and Belyando (10,228).

The main economic bases of the Mackay SD are sugar cane growing and processing, coal mining, beef cattle grazing and tourism.

From 1 July 2001, the local government area of Bowen Shire transferred from the Northern SD to the Mackay SD.

6.7 MACKAY, Local Government Areas

	Unit	Belyando (S)	Bowen (S)	Broadsound (S)	Mackay (C)
ASGC code	—	30 600	30 950	31 700	34 760
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	30 281	21 177	18 546	2 897
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2002 p					
Estimated resident population	no.	10 228	12 518	6 483	77 157
Population change from previous year	%	2.8	0.9	—	1.5
Population density	persons/sq km	0.3	0.6	0.3	26.6
Median age	years	31.6	38.6	32.8	34.3
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	2 699	2 656	1 585	17 669
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	1 327	1 438	830	10 712
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	3 457	3 451	2 212	23 326
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	2 247	3 246	1 625	17 512
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	498	1 727	231	7 938
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Births(a)	no.	154	120	87	1 017
Deaths(a)	no.	37	118	6	484
Schools and students at August 2002(b)					
Government schools	no.	7	8	9	31
Government school students	no.	1 952	1 906	1 091	10 378
Non-government schools	no.	1	2	—	12
Non-government school students	no.	118	241	—	4 921
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	1 292	1 976	732	13 569
Youth allowance	no.	69	202	np	1 597
Newstart allowance	no.	144	823	80	2 777
Mature age allowance	no.	np	45	np	139
Age pension	no.	270	1 330	116	5 631
Total income support customers	no.	2 783	7 549	1 443	40 227
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001					
Taxable individuals	no.	4 445	4 933	2 478	32 921
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	51 508	33 997	52 871	37 144
Wages and salary earners	no.	4 178	4 537	2 513	30 180
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	49 723	28 721	51 044	32 764
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	932	1 159	550	8 280
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	12	26	5	621
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	1 109	2 718	647	84 780
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	1 300	1 407	555	65 962
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	4 554	5 244	2 748	36 225
Light commercial vehicles	no.	1 920	2 392	1 142	11 781
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	489	579	291	2 299
Tourist accommodation(f)					
At 30 June 2002					
Establishments	no.	5	6	np	37
Rooms/units	no.	135	182	np	1 340
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Room occupancy rate	%	64	49.1	np	54.7
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	2 524	1 846	np	21 780
Local government finances 2001–02					
Total income	\$'000	15 634	18 383	11 717	69 657
Total expenses	\$'000	9 759	12 530	8 173	45 177
Housing year ended 31 December 2002					
Number of sales	no.	234	299	83	1 561
House prices					
Median value	\$	57 500	85 000	13 125	142 500
Average value	\$	58 826	94 728	31 724	155 688

For footnotes refer to page 105.

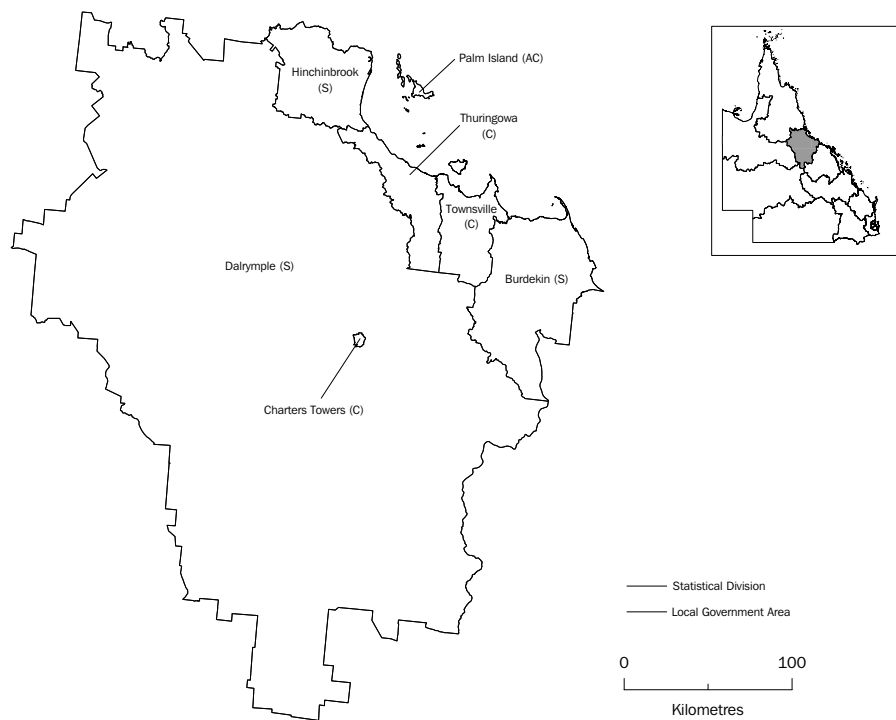
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6.7 MACKAY, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Mirani (S)	Nebo (S)	Sarina (S)	Whitsunday (S)
ASGC code	—	35 050	35 700	36 550	37 330
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	3 280	10 035	1 444	2 679
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2002 p					
Estimated resident population	no.	5 309	2 095	9 862	15 995
Population change from previous year	%	0.5	—	0.6	3.0
Population density	persons/sq km	1.6	0.2	6.8	6.0
Median age	years	35.2	32.0	35.9	35.5
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	1 344	529	2 362	3 081
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	626	224	1 184	2 063
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	1 555	801	2 805	5 555
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	1 271	410	2 522	3 977
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	513	131	989	1 319
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Births(a)	no.	78	40	151	201
Deaths(a)	no.	27	7	55	61
Schools and students at August 2002(b)					
Government schools	no.	8	3	5	5
Government school students	no.	1 142	314	1 810	2 116
Non-government schools	no.	—	—	1	2
Non-government school students	no.	—	—	190	123
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	944	204	2 074	2 424
Youth allowance	no.	110	np	229	232
Newstart allowance	no.	168	—	448	717
Mature age allowance	no.	np	—	36	36
Age pension	no.	330	40	843	750
Total income support customers	no.	2 466	360	5 839	7 304
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001					
Taxable individuals	no.	1 536	796	3 774	7 295
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	34 219	50 417	37 404	30 994
Wages and salary earners	no.	1 433	725	3 479	6 544
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	29 343	45 171	33 490	26 897
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	698	220	1 297	2 401
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	11	3	56	232
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	1 812	505	7 073	44 599
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	—	250	120	32 018
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	2 327	736	5 020	6 666
Light commercial vehicles	no.	1 085	416	2 208	2 629
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	262	144	446	535
Tourist accommodation(f)					
At 30 June 2002					
Establishments	no.	np	np	5	21
Rooms/units	no.	np	np	91	2 443
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Room occupancy rate	%	np	np	48.9	50
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	np	np	1 125	81 984
Local government finances 2001–02					
Total income	\$'000	7 738	5 768	11 027	19 773
Total expenses	\$'000	5 467	4 888	7 344	15 548
Housing year ended 31 December 2002					
Number of sales	no.	36	11	143	335
House prices					
Median value	\$	105 250	105 000	115 000	170 000
Average value	\$	143 000	101 409	160 244	196 161

For footnotes refer to page 105.

NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION



The Northern SD covers 80,059 sq km which is 4.6% of the total Queensland area. At 30 June 2002, Northern SD had an estimated resident population of 193,964 persons which is 5.2% of Queensland's total population. The Northern SD is bordered to the east by the Great Barrier Reef and to the west by the Great Dividing Range. The population is centred in Townsville-Thuringowa, the hub of commercial and industrial activity in this region.

The Northern SD, well known for its spectacular cane burning, is a major producer of sugar cane cut for crushing. The region also produces large quantities of vegetables and fruits, including beans, capsicums, cucumbers and mangoes.

From 1 July 2001, the local government area of Bowen Shire transferred from the Northern SD to the Mackay SD.

6.8 NORTHERN, Local Government Areas

	Unit	Burdekin (S)	Charters Towers (C)	Dalrymple (S)	Hinchinbrook (S)
ASGC code	—	31 900	32 300	32 700	33 800
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	5 053	42	68 346	2 811
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2002 p					
Estimated resident population	no.	18 616	8 790	3 480	12 326
Population change from previous year	%	0.6	0.4	-0.3	-0.7
Population density	persons/sq km	3.7	209.1	0.1	4.4
Median age	years	36.3	32.0	35.7	40.1
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	4 043	2 141	835	2 515
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	2 413	1 431	374	1 421
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	5 158	2 277	1 069	3 146
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	4 450	1 775	872	3 078
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	2 552	1 166	330	2 166
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Births(a)	no.	250	108	48	196
Deaths(a)	no.	143	102	14	120
Schools and students at August 2002(b)					
Government schools	no.	14	5	5	14
Government school students	no.	2 568	1 928	79	1 510
Non-government schools	no.	4	5	—	6
Non-government school students	no.	658	913	—	955
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	2 936	1 373	540	2 050
Youth allowance	no.	283	108	44	220
Newstart allowance	no.	610	259	128	428
Mature age allowance	no.	30	20	np	31
Age pension	no.	1693	803	288	1 586
Total income support customers	no.	8 763	4 027	1 567	6 740
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001					
Taxable individuals	no.	8 025	3 189	1 218	5 337
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	33 704	38 286	37 737	33 320
Wages and salary earners	no.	6 858	3 037	1 143	4 714
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	28 456	32 809	31 971	27 677
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001					
	no.	2 403	847	340	1 789
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	41	23	14	18
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	5 321	2 810	1 989	2 365
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	1 846	2 026	—	556
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	8 008	3 205	1 227	5 666
Light commercial vehicles	no.	4 636	1 639	642	2 881
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	796	409	155	619
Tourist accommodation(f)					
At 30 June 2002					
Establishments	no.	np	4	—	np
Rooms/units	no.	np	111	—	np
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Room occupancy rate	%	np	55.2	—	np
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	np	1 678	—	np
Local government finances 2001–02					
Total income	\$'000	24 405	6 428	17 024	17 364
Total expenses	\$'000	17 780	7 338	13 352	12 716
Housing year ended 31 December 2002					
Number of sales	no.	144	171	11	94
House prices					
Median value	\$	85 000	83 000	30 000	90 000
Average value	\$	98 313	88 677	85 362	97 381

For footnotes refer to page 105.

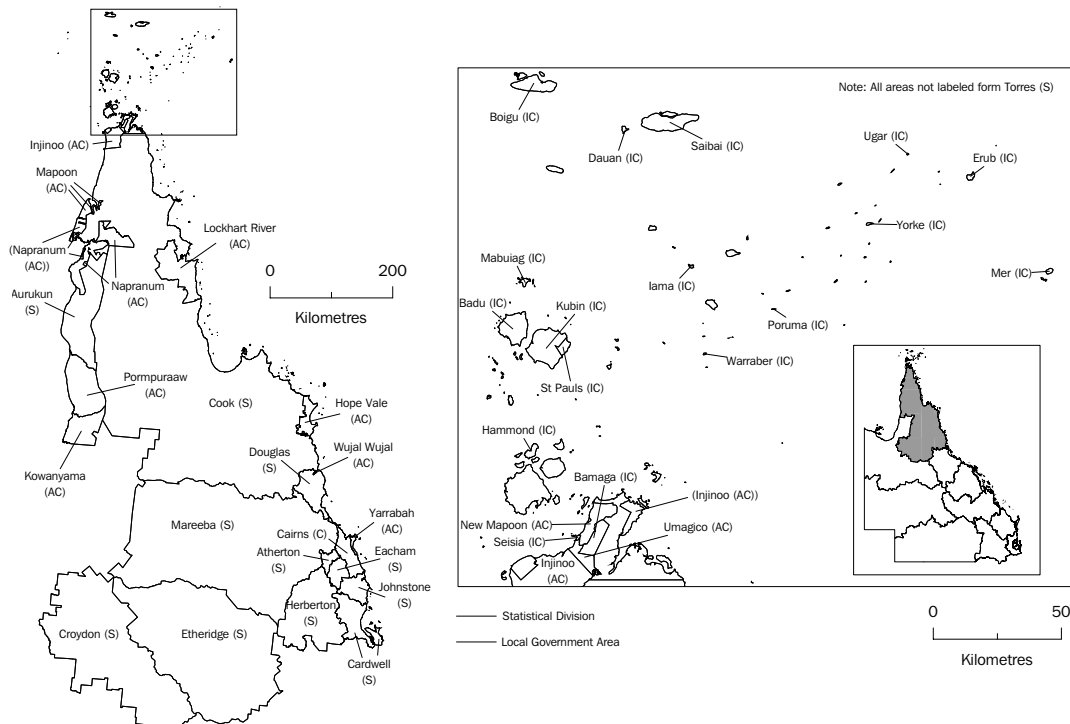
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6.8 NORTHERN, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Palm Island (AC)	Thuringowa (C)	Townsville (C)
ASGC code	—	35 770	36 800	37 000
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	71	1 867	1 869
Demography/population estimates				
At 30 June 2002 p				
Estimated resident population	no.	2 376	54 465	93 911
Population change from previous year	%	2.7	3.3	2.0
Population density	persons/sq km	33.5	29.2	50.3
Median age	years	23.0	30.4	32.5
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	849	14 655	18 293
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	422	7 989	16 813
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	733	17 712	29 151
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	296	11 165	19 997
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	76	2 944	9 657
Year ended 30 June 2002				
Births(a)	no.	na	889	1 185
Deaths(a)	no.	na	198	599
Schools and students at August 2002(b)				
Government schools	no.	1	12	26
Government school students	no.	404	7 905	11 095
Non-government schools	no.	1	4	14
Non-government school students	no.	136	2 704	5 978
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)				
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	282	10 764	14 058
Youth allowance	no.	25	995	2 345
Newstart allowance	no.	104	1 527	3 574
Mature age allowance	no.	np	108	192
Age pension	no.	111	2 117	6 987
Total income support customers	no.	796	26 165	46 097
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001				
Taxable individuals	no.	na	22 330	42 255
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	na	35 242	37 539
Wages and salary earners	no.	na	21 734	39 956
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	na	31 717	33 296
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	188	3 540	8 704
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)				
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	—	688	953
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	—	87 999	126 779
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	—	6 608	215 799
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)				
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	595	24 131	45 360
Light commercial vehicles	no.	333	6 257	11 563
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	74	1 155	2 180
Tourist accommodation(f)				
At 30 June 2002				
Establishments	no.	—	—	38
Rooms/units	no.	—	—	1 973
Year ended 30 June 2002				
Room occupancy rate	%	—	—	59
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	—	—	36 472
Local government finances 2001–02				
Total income	\$'000	na	42 540	145 648
Total expenses	\$'000	na	31 459	112 270
Housing year ended 31 December 2002				
Number of sales	no.	na	1 152	2 031
House prices				
Median value	\$	na	144 500	141 000
Average value	\$	na	150 860	163 333

For footnotes refer to page 105.

FAR NORTH STATISTICAL DIVISION



The Far North SD covers 273,142 sq km which is 15.8% of Queensland's total area. An estimated resident population of 227,309 persons was recorded at 30 June 2002, which represents 6.1% of the state's total.

Cairns (C) is the largest population centre (119,256 persons) and is the focus for much of the hospitality and tourism industry activity in the area. Other major population centres include Mareeba (18,576) and Atherton (11,774). Port Douglas is an international tourist destination.

The region had 16.4% of the state's tourist accommodation establishments in 2002, accounting for 21.7% of the state's takings from accommodation.

Other significant industries in the Far North SD include mining and agriculture. This region is also a major fruit growing area in Queensland with crops including bananas, papaws and mangoes. Bauxite is mined at Weipa, on Cape York Peninsula.

From 1 July 2002, twenty-eight LGAs which are either Aboriginal Councils (AC) or Island Councils (IC), were incorporated into this division. An explanation about the formation and inclusion of these councils can be found in Chapter 1, People and population, Indigenous community councils.

6.9 FAR NORTH, Local Government Areas

	Unit	Atherton (S)	Aurukun (S)	Badu (IC)	Bamaga (IC)	Boigu (IC)
ASGC code	—	30 200	30 250	30 270	30 330	30 770
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	623	7 383	102	68	72
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2002 p						
Estimated resident population	no.	10 774	1 142	785	936	295
Population change from previous year	%	1.0	4.3	4.7	5.8	1.7
Population density	persons/sq km	17.3	0.2	7.7	13.7	4.1
Median age	years	39.7	27.1	22.0	22.4	20.2
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	2 292	322	287	362	130
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	1 180	214	149	161	34
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	2 731	360	208	262	76
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	2 742	207	119	120	44
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	1 829	39	22	31	11
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Births(a)	no.	140	11	na	na	na
Deaths(a)	no.	100	11	na	na	na
Schools and students at August 2002(b)						
Government schools	no.	6	1	1	1	1
Government school students	no.	1 906	315	171	587	89
Non-government schools	no.	2	—	—	—	—
Non-government school students	no.	285	—	—	—	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	1 776	204	181	105	69
Youth allowance	no.	223	np	np	np	np
Newstart allowance	no.	435	84	29	np	np
Mature age allowance	no.	28	np	np	—	—
Age pension	no.	1 296	52	25	np	np
Total income support customers	no.	6 152	537	290	176	112
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001						
Taxable individuals	no.	4 406	246	na	na	na
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	33 689	34 820	na	na	na
Wages and salary earners	no.	3 748	228	na	na	na
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	28 203	26 426	na	na	na
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	1 305	116	47	17	18
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	63	—	na	na	na
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	8 704	—	na	na	na
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	2 302	1 160	na	na	na
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	4 981	315	52	53	20
Light commercial vehicles	no.	1 863	163	32	30	12
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	453	45	9	13	3
Tourist accommodation(f)						
At 30 June 2002						
Establishments	no.	np	—	—	—	—
Rooms/units	no.	np	—	—	—	—
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Room occupancy rate	%	np	—	—	—	—
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	np	—	—	—	—
Local government finances 2001–02						
Total income	\$'000	10 999	17 694	na	na	na
Total expenses	\$'000	7 531	15 576	na	na	na
Housing year ended 31 December 2002						
Number of sales	no.	145	na	na	na	na
House prices						
Median value	\$	124 000	na	na	na	na
Average value	\$	129 084	na	na	na	na

For footnotes refer to page 105.

...continued

6.9 FAR NORTH, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Cairns (C)	Cardwell (S)	Cook (S)	Croydon (S)
ASGC code	—	32 060	32 200	32 500	32 600
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	1 690	3 062	106 132	29 581
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2002 p					
Estimated resident population	no.	119 256	10 860	5 990	287
Population change from previous year	%	1.4	1.9	1.9	-0.3
Population density	persons/sq km	70.6	3.5	0.1	—
Median age	years	33.5	36.5	34.4	33.1
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	26 280	2 403	1 428	70
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	16 369	1 300	647	25
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	40 136	3 163	2 037	105
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	26 589	2 745	1 475	66
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	9 882	1 249	403	21
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Births(a)	no.	1 747	117	125	1
Deaths(a)	no.	665	58	50	2
Schools and students at August 2002(b)					
Government schools	no.	30	8	7	1
Government school students	no.	15 382	1 742	1 245	48
Non-government schools	no.	20	1	—	—
Non-government school students	no.	7 188	181	—	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	21 573	1 760	1 068	52
Youth allowance	no.	2 221	156	57	np
Newstart allowance	no.	5 346	385	379	22
Mature age allowance	no.	181	28	np	np
Age pension	no.	6 732	838	208	np
Total income support customers	no.	63 261	5 223	2 500	137
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001					
Taxable individuals	no.	54 836	3 413	2 486	77
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	34 732	31 271	40 824	34 589
Wages and salary earners	no.	51 356	3 085	2 465	71
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	30 546	26 473	34 430	26 385
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	14 779	1 463	504	30
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	857	85	52	—
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	101 568	12 742	6 513	—
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	85 663	1 921	2 227	150
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	57 270	4 228	1 710	80
Light commercial vehicles	no.	14 856	2 023	1 051	41
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	3 079	485	242	12
Tourist accommodation(f)					
At 30 June 2002					
Establishments	no.	92	7	np	—
Rooms/units	no.	7 110	369	np	—
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Room occupancy rate	%	65	52.0	np	—
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	180 823	10 962	np	—
Local government finances 2001–02					
Total income	\$'000	121 118	12 704	7 880	3 987
Total expenses	\$'000	76 562	9 278	8 273	3 200
Housing year ended 31 December 2002					
Number of sales	no.	2 658	140	52	np
House prices					
Median value	\$	163 000	130 500	129 500	np
Average value	\$	201 998	161 775	138 111	np

For footnotes refer to page 105.

...continued

6.9 FAR NORTH, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Dauan (IC)	Douglas (S)	Eacham (S)	Erub (IC)
ASGC code	—	32 740	32 800	32 900	33 030
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	4	2 445	1 126	6
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2002 p					
Estimated resident population	no.	120	10 856	6 372	320
Population change from previous year	%	—	3.7	0.9	—
Population density	persons/sq km	33	4.4	5.7	54.3
Median age	years	32.7	35.1	40.7	22.9
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	36	2 115	1 449	116
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	10	1 408	605	57
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	41	3 783	1 606	75
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	27	2 648	1 827	54
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	6	902	885	18
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Births(a)	no.	na	148	76	na
Deaths(a)	no.	na	52	29	na
Schools and students at August 2002(b)					
Government schools	no.	1	7	5	1
Government school students	no.	48	1 244	1 113	77
Non-government schools	no.	—	1	—	—
Non-government school students	no.	—	252	—	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	29	1 977	1 192	76
Youth allowance	no.	np	151	141	np
Newstart allowance	no.	np	647	334	np
Mature age allowance	no.	—	25	21	—
Age pension	no.	np	587	593	np
Total income support customers	no.	46	5 553	3 671	124
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001					
Taxable individuals	no.	na	3 748	2 200	na
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	na	32 284	33 678	na
Wages and salary earners	no.	na	3 408	1 946	na
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	na	26 574	27 415	na
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	7	1 291	882	20
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	na	183	32	na
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	na	28 008	3 586	na
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	na	10 674	1 856	na
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	8	3 851	2 996	22
Light commercial vehicles	no.	5	1 859	1 308	14
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	1	528	271	4
Tourist accommodation(f)					
At 30 June 2002					
Establishments	no.	—	33	np	—
Rooms/units	no.	—	2 149	np	—
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Room occupancy rate	%	—	45.4	np	—
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	—	61 795	np	—
Local government finances 2001–02					
Total income	\$'000	na	19 085	7 377	na
Total expenses	\$'000	na	13 097	5 703	na
Housing year ended 31 December 2002					
Number of sales	no.	na	153	61	na
House prices					
Median value	\$	na	205 000	110 000	na
Average value	\$	na	331 671	110 459	na

For footnotes refer to page 105.

...continued

6.9 FAR NORTH, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Etheridge (S)	Hammond (IC)	Herberton (S)	Hope Vale (AC)
ASGC code	—	33 100	33 650	33 700	33 830
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	39 309	16	9 604	1 109
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2002 p					
Estimated resident population	no.	1 024	208	5 412	913
Population change from previous year	%	0.8	2.5	1.4	2.4
Population density	persons/sq km	—	13.3	0.6	0.8
Median age	years	36.7	21.0	39.2	26.9
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	216	90	1 286	246
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	103	24	590	175
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	326	56	1 309	307
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	287	28	1 573	145
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	92	10	654	40
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Births(a)	no.	9	na	54	na
Deaths(a)	no.	3	na	46	na
Schools and students at August 2002(b)					
Government schools	no.	3	—	3	1
Government school students	no.	69	—	884	110
Non-government schools	no.	—	—	2	—
Non-government school students	no.	—	—	319	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	186	49	1 028	166
Youth allowance	no.	np	np	120	np
Newstart allowance	no.	77	np	345	69
Mature age allowance	no.	np	—	26	np
Age pension	no.	48	np	485	43
Total income support customers	no.	489	79	3 281	438
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001					
Taxable individuals	no.	245	na	1 740	na
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	34 865	na	33 062	na
Wages and salary earners	no.	227	na	1 480	na
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	26 468	na	26 977	na
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	106	13	709	95
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	1	na	33	na
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	15	na	2 101	na
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	123	na	283	na
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	287	14	2 448	257
Light commercial vehicles	no.	148	9	1 027	133
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	41	2	213	37
Tourist accommodation(f)					
At 30 June 2002					
Establishments	no.	np	—	—	—
Rooms/units	no.	np	—	—	—
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Room occupancy rate	%	np	—	—	—
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	np	—	—	—
Local government finances 2001–02					
Total income	\$'000	6 851	na	9 658	na
Total expenses	\$'000	5 369	na	7 533	na
Housing year ended 31 December 2002					
Number of sales	no.	np	na	54	na
House prices					
Median value	\$	np	na	67 500	na
Average value	\$	np	na	74 867	na

For footnotes refer to page 105.

...continued

6.9 FAR NORTH, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Iama (IC)	Injinoo (AC)	Johnstone (S)	Kowanyama (AC)
ASGC code	—	33 840	33 930	34 150	34 420
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	2	850	1 639	2 572
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2002 p					
Estimated resident population	no.	363	446	19 456	1 053
Population change from previous year	%	6.5	1.4	—	3.3
Population density	persons/sq km	210.9	0.5	11.9	0.4
Median age	years	23.1	19.2	37.1	28.2
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	148	176	4 489	307
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	48	96	2 326	166
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	106	102	5 371	356
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	43	55	4 599	172
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	18	17	2 671	52
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Births(a)	no.	na	na	232	na
Deaths(a)	no.	na	na	150	na
Schools and students at August 2002(b)					
Government schools	no.	1	—	13	1
Government school students	no.	113	—	2 508	219
Non-government schools	no.	—	—	4	—
Non-government school students	no.	—	—	1 127	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	—	52	3 494	190
Youth allowance	no.	na	np	353	np
Newstart allowance	no.	na	np	882	79
Mature age allowance	no.	na	—	28	np
Age pension	no.	na	np	1 765	49
Total income support customers	no.	132	87	10 649	500
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001					
Taxable individuals	no.	na	na	7 276	na
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	na	na	32 694	na
Wages and salary earners	no.	na	na	6 428	na
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	na	na	27 452	na
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	21	9	2 517	108
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	na	na	58	na
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	na	na	5 755	na
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	na	na	4 042	na
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	24	26	7 451	293
Light commercial vehicles	no.	14	15	3 254	151
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	4	6	649	42
Tourist accommodation(f)					
At 30 June 2002					
Establishments	no.	—	—	8	—
Rooms/units	no.	—	—	218	—
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Room occupancy rate	%	—	—	49	—
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	—	—	2 650	—
Local government finances 2001–02					
Total income	\$'000	na	na	20 709	na
Total expenses	\$'000	na	na	15 731	na
Housing year ended 31 December 2002					
Number of sales	no.	na	na	249	na
House prices					
Median value	\$	na	na	105 000	na
Average value	\$	na	na	116 486	na

For footnotes refer to page 105.

...continued

6.9 FAR NORTH, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Kubin (IC)	Lockhart River (AC)	Mabuiag (IC)	Mapoon (AC)
ASGC code	—	34 430	34 570	34 740	34 830
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	153	3 617	6	549
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2002 p					
Estimated resident population	no.	226	641	240	214
Population change from previous year	%	2.3	-1.4	—	2.4
Population density	persons/sq km	1.5	0.2	37.1	0.4
Median age	years	23.0	26.2	21.3	28.0
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	94	183	105	73
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	25	119	26	26
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	67	225	71	62
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	31	97	23	37
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	9	17	15	16
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Births(a)	no.	na	na	na	na
Deaths(a)	no.	na	na	na	na
Schools and students at August 2002(b)					
Government schools	no.	1	1	1	1
Government school students	no.	56	135	55	39
Non-government schools	no.	—	—	—	—
Non-government school students	no.	—	—	—	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	53	125	58	28
Youth allowance	no.	np	np	np	np
Newstart allowance	no.	np	52	np	np
Mature age allowance	no.	—	np	—	—
Age pension	no.	np	32	np	np
Total income support customers	no.	86	328	93	53
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001					
Taxable individuals	no.	na	na	na	na
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	na	na	na	na
Wages and salary earners	no.	na	na	na	na
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	na	na	na	na
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	14	71	15	9
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	na	na	na	na
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	na	na	na	na
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	na	na	na	na
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	15	193	17	48
Light commercial vehicles	no.	9	100	10	36
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	3	28	3	7
Tourist accommodation(f)					
At 30 June 2002					
Establishments	no.	—	—	—	—
Rooms/units	no.	—	—	—	—
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Room occupancy rate	%	—	—	—	—
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	—	—	—	—
Local government finances 2001–02					
Total income	\$'000	na	na	na	na
Total expenses	\$'000	na	na	na	na
Housing year ended 31 December 2002					
Number of sales	no.	na	na	na	na
House prices					
Median value	\$	na	na	na	na
Average value	\$	na	na	na	na

For footnotes refer to page 105.

...continued

6.9 FAR NORTH, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Mareeba (S)	Mer (IC)	Napranum (AC)	New Mapoon (AC)
ASGC code	—	34 850	34 970	35 670	35 730
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	53 645	5	1 997	95
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2002 p					
Estimated resident population	no.	18 579	462	812	360
Population change from previous year	%	0.5	3.1	1.5	3.4
Population density	persons/sq km	0.3	92.3	0.4	3.8
Median age	years	37.6	26.1	25.3	18.3
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	4 003	152	267	166
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	2 086	70	134	47
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	5 353	117	262	104
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	4 869	89	120	32
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	2 268	34	29	11
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Births(a)	no.	270	na	na	na
Deaths(a)	no.	146	na	na	na
Schools and students at August 2002(b)					
Government schools	no.	11	1	1	—
Government school students	no.	2 430	95	59	—
Non-government schools	no.	2	—	—	—
Non-government school students	no.	622	—	—	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	3 376	108	107	42
Youth allowance	no.	372	np	np	np
Newstart allowance	no.	1 033	np	28	np
Mature age allowance	no.	62	—	—	—
Age pension	no.	1 812	np	np	np
Total income support customers	no.	10 689	173	203	69
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001					
Taxable individuals	no.	6 565	na	na	na
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	33 266	na	na	na
Wages and salary earners	no.	5 943	na	na	na
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	27 059	na	na	na
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	2 182	28	35	7
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	79	na	na	na
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	9 910	na	na	na
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	6 127	na	na	na
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	7 749	31	184	21
Light commercial vehicles	no.	3 467	19	139	12
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	775	5	25	5
Tourist accommodation(f)					
At 30 June 2002					
Establishments	no.	3	—	—	—
Rooms/units	no.	60	—	—	—
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Room occupancy rate	%	42.7	—	—	—
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	529	—	—	—
Local government finances 2001–02					
Total income	\$'000	24 757	na	na	na
Total expenses	\$'000	17 626	na	na	na
Housing year ended 31 December 2002					
Number of sales	no.	143	na	na	na
House prices					
Median value	\$	100 000	na	na	na
Average value	\$	142 965	na	na	na

For footnotes refer to page 105.

...continued

6.9 FAR NORTH, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Pormpuraaw (AC)	Poruma (IC)	Saibai (IC)	Seisia (IC)
ASGC code	—	36 070	36 100	36 470	36 570
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	4 454	—	105	3
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2002 p					
Estimated resident population	no.	630	175	368	144
Population change from previous year	%	—	—	1.7	—
Population density	persons/sq km	0.1	589.2	3.5	53.1
Median age	years	30.4	23.6	23.9	29.0
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	161	55	135	51
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	83	41	55	17
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	232	45	88	33
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	117	28	70	30
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	37	6	20	13
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Births(a)	no.	na	na	na	na
Deaths(a)	no.	na	na	na	na
Schools and students at August 2002(b)					
Government schools	no.	1	1	1	—
Government school students	no.	84	48	82	—
Non-government schools	no.	—	—	—	—
Non-government school students	no.	—	—	—	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	117	42	—	np
Youth allowance	no.	np	np	na	—
Newstart allowance	no.	49	np	na	np
Mature age allowance	no.	np	—	na	—
Age pension	no.	30	np	na	np
Total income support customers	no.	309	68	140	29
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001					
Taxable individuals	no.	na	na	na	na
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	na	na	na	na
Wages and salary earners	no.	na	na	na	na
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	na	na	na	na
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	67	11	22	3
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	na	na	na	na
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	na	na	na	na
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	na	na	na	na
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	181	12	25	9
Light commercial vehicles	no.	94	7	15	5
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	26	2	4	2
Tourist accommodation(f)					
At 30 June 2002					
Establishments	no.	—	—	—	—
Rooms/units	no.	—	—	—	—
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Room occupancy rate	%	—	—	—	—
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	—	—	—	—
Local government finances 2001–02					
Total income	\$'000	na	na	na	na
Total expenses	\$'000	na	na	na	na
Housing year ended 31 December 2002					
Number of sales	no.	na	na	na	na
House prices					
Median value	\$	na	na	na	na
Average value	\$	na	na	na	na

For footnotes refer to page 105.

...continued

6.9 FAR NORTH, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	St Pauls (IC)	Torres (S)	Ugar (IC)	Umagico (AC)
ASGC code	—	36 480	36 950	37 090	37 110
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	19	875	—	56
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2002 p					
Estimated resident population	no.	239	3 732	57	288
Population change from previous year	%	4.4	3.7	-6.6	3.6
Population density	persons/sq km	12.9	4.3	161.0	5.2
Median age	years	25.1	26.9	31.5	23.6
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	88	1 118	11	108
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	31	635	12	44
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	74	1 142	11	94
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	30	613	16	35
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	16	224	7	7
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Births(a)	no.	na	239	na	na
Deaths(a)	no.	na	52	na	na
Schools and students at August 2002(b)					
Government schools	no.	1	3	1	—
Government school students	no.	55	934	7	—
Non-government schools	no.	—	2	—	—
Non-government school students	no.	—	87	—	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	54	1 527	np	33
Youth allowance	no.	np	29	—	—
Newstart allowance	no.	np	247	np	np
Mature age allowance	no.	—	np	—	—
Age pension	no.	np	206	np	np
Total income support customers	no.	89	2 476	24	55
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001					
Taxable individuals	no.	na	2 104	na	na
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	na	37 795	na	na
Wages and salary earners	no.	na	2 195	na	na
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	na	28 839	na	na
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	14	370	4	5
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	na	8	na	na
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	na	1 577	na	na
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	na	3 343	na	na
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	16	497	4	17
Light commercial vehicles	no.	10	298	3	9
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	3	96	1	4
Tourist accommodation(f)					
At 30 June 2002					
Establishments	no.	—	4	—	—
Rooms/units	no.	—	112	—	—
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Room occupancy rate	%	—	42	—	—
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	—	3 565	—	—
Local government finances 2001–02					
Total income	\$'000	na	6 438	na	na
Total expenses	\$'000	na	5 366	na	na
Housing year ended 31 December 2002					
Number of sales	no.	na	5	na	na
House prices					
Median value	\$	na	180 000	na	na
Average value	\$	na	187 917	na	na

For footnotes refer to page 105.

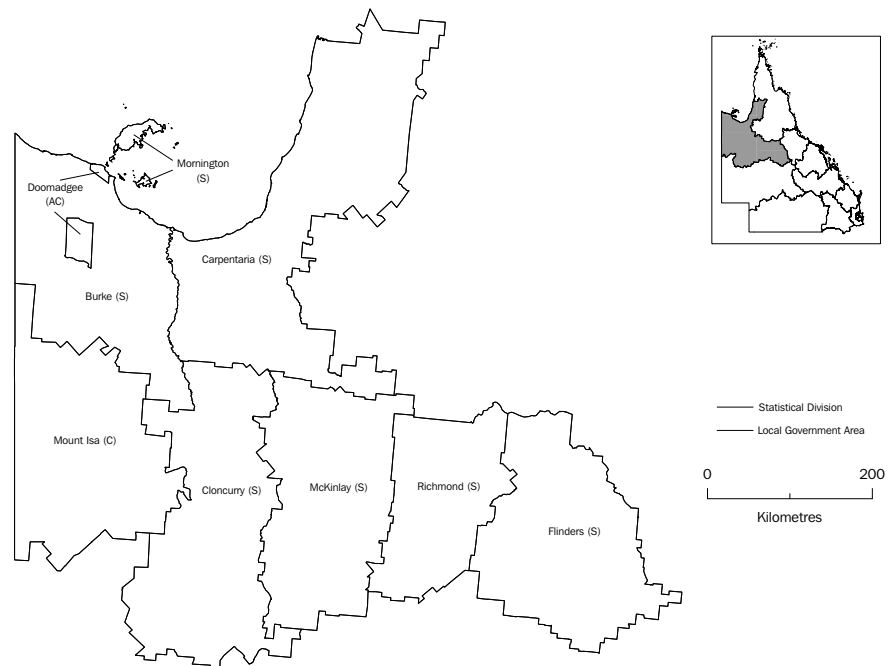
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6.9 FAR NORTH, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Warraber (IC)	Wujal Wujal (AC)	Yarrabah (AC)	Yorke (IC)
ASGC code	—	37 170	37 570	37 600	37 650
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	1	11	159	2
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2002 p					
Estimated resident population	no.	239	379	2 320	336
Population change from previous year	%	2.1	1.6	1.8	0.9
Population density	persons/sq km	277.9	33.4	14.6	199.9
Median age	years	20.4	29.3	21.7	24.3
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	99	104	853	114
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	38	54	439	62
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	65	142	720	100
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	33	67	250	47
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	4	12	58	13
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Births(a)	no.	na	na	na	na
Deaths(a)	no.	na	na	na	na
Schools and students at August 2002(b)					
Government schools	no.	1	—	1	1
Government school students	no.	55	—	500	77
Non-government schools	no.	—	—	—	—
Non-government school students	no.	—	—	—	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	56	70	426	—
Youth allowance	no.	np	np	27	na
Newstart allowance	no.	np	29	176	na
Mature age allowance	no.	—	np	np	na
Age pension	no.	np	np	109	na
Total income support customers	no.	90	183	1 117	129
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001					
Taxable individuals	no.	na	na	na	na
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	na	na	na	na
Wages and salary earners	no.	na	na	na	na
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	na	na	na	na
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	14	40	242	21
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	na	na	na	na
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	na	na	na	na
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	na	na	na	na
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	16	107	655	23
Light commercial vehicles	no.	10	56	339	14
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	3	16	95	4
Tourist accommodation(f)					
At 30 June 2002					
Establishments	no.	—	—	—	—
Rooms/units	no.	—	—	—	—
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Room occupancy rate	%	—	—	—	—
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	—	—	—	—
Local government finances 2001–02					
Total income	\$'000	na	na	na	na
Total expenses	\$'000	na	na	na	na
Housing year ended 31 December 2002					
Number of sales	no.	na	na	na	na
House prices					
Median value	\$	na	na	na	na
Average value	\$	na	na	na	na

For footnotes refer to page 105.

NORTH WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION



The North West SD covers 308,092 sq km, which is 17.8% of the total area of Queensland. This region had an estimated resident population of 34,051 persons at 30 June 2002, representing 0.9% of the state's population. The North West SD is bounded by the Northern Territory in the west and the Gulf of Carpentaria to the north. The major centre is Mount Isa (C) with an estimated resident population of 20,785 persons, representing 61.0% of the division's population. Another significant population centre is Cloncurry with an estimated population of 3,867 people.

Key industries of the North West SD are mining, beef cattle grazing and wool growing.

6.10 NORTH WEST, Local Government Areas

	Unit	Burke (S)	Carpentaria (S)	Cloncurry (S)	Doomadgee (AC)	Flinders (S)
ASGC code	—	31 950	32 250	32 450	32 770	33 200
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	40 126	64 381	48 112	1 863	41 538
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2002 p						
Estimated resident population	no.	501	2 360	3 867	1 235	2 072
Population change from previous year	%	0.2	3.1	1.0	2.8	-0.9
Population density	persons/sq km	—	—	0.1	0.7	—
Median age	years	32.8	30.8	29.5	22.1	35.1
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	110	631	979	435	514
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	70	331	590	260	203
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	193	737	1 376	358	626
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	102	503	693	137	495
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	26	158	229	45	234
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Births(a)	no.	29	64	59	na	27
Deaths(a)	no.	13	10	24	na	17
Schools and students at August 2002(b)						
Government schools	no.	1	2	2	1	4
Government school students	no.	33	297	482	237	296
Non-government schools	no.	—	1	1	—	1
Non-government school students	no.	—	32	91	—	39
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	105	386	588	261	361
Youth allowance	no.	np	39	40	np	26
Newstart allowance	no.	36	199	114	91	65
Mature age allowance	no.	—	—	np	—	—
Age pension	no.	np	170	167	np	137
Total income support customers	no.	215	1 332	1 414	536	872
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001						
Taxable individuals	no.	224	1 060	1 444	na	787
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	36 098	37 899	42 959	na	42 136
Wages and salary earners	no.	233	1 078	1 442	na	680
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	27 351	28 102	36 202	na	32 843
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	17	241	401	42	372
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	2	30	23	na	8
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	295	3 644	3 066	na	718
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	571	2 343	3 315	na	3 387
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	39	609	1 442	97	736
Light commercial vehicles	no.	43	428	869	106	545
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	17	135	291	43	187
Tourist accommodation(f)						
At 30 June 2002						
Establishments	no.	np	3	3	—	np
Rooms/units	no.	np	86	91	—	np
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Room occupancy rate	%	np	40.9	50	—	np
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	np	845	1 271	—	np
Local government finances 2001–02						
Total income	\$'000	5 045	12 770	10 861	na	10 987
Total expenses	\$'000	4 547	14 162	9 516	na	8 806
Housing year ended 31 December 2002						
Number of sales	no.	—	18	24	—	26
House prices						
Median value	\$	—	87 500	93 250	—	31 000
Average value	\$	—	86 250	96 520	—	40 627

For footnotes refer to page 105.

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6.10 NORTH WEST, Local Government Areas — *continued*

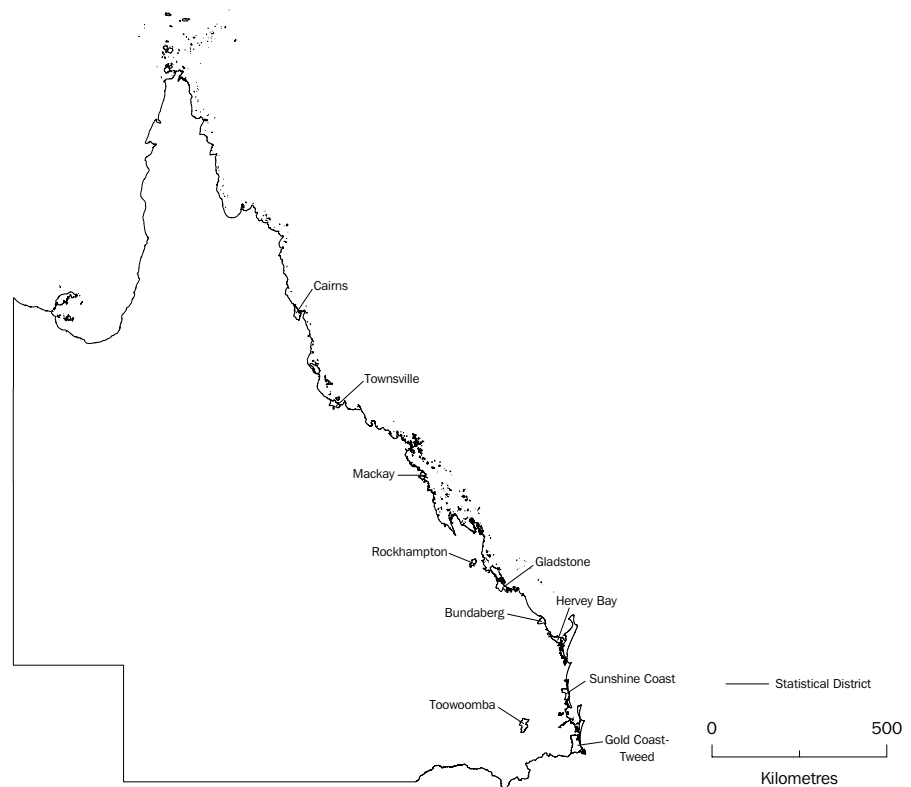
	Unit	McKinlay (S)	Mornington (S)	Mount Isa (C)	Richmond (S)
ASGC code	—	34 800	35 250	35 300	36 300
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	40 885	1 231	43 343	26 602
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2002 p					
Estimated resident population	no.	1 070	1 009	20 785	1 152
Population change from previous year	%	0.4	-0.1	-1.7	0.2
Population density	persons/sq km	—	0.8	0.5	—
Median age	years	33.9	25.9	29.9	32.2
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	221	293	5 561	249
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	135	197	2 926	159
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	369	315	7 232	396
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	254	167	3 953	222
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	91	37	1 113	126
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Births(a)	no.	16	14	401	14
Deaths(a)	no.	6	16	106	5
Schools and students at August 2002(b)					
Government schools	no.	1	1	10	1
Government school students	no.	68	217	3 382	121
Non-government schools	no.	—	—	4	—
Non-government school students	no.	—	—	929	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	119	187	3 304	184
Youth allowance	no.	—	np	261	np
Newstart allowance	no.	np	77	756	np
Mature age allowance	no.	—	np	np	np
Age pension	no.	44	48	847	86
Total income support customers	no.	248	490	8 321	426
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2001					
Taxable individuals	no.	461	348	9 180	447
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	44 280	34 819	43 320	41 683
Wages and salary earners	no.	370	322	9 642	383
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	28 083	26 469	39 107	28 064
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	244	106	1 403	248
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	3	9	4	3
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	357	2 089	745	357
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	70	—	6 497	—
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	317	287	8 195	397
Light commercial vehicles	no.	393	149	3 216	387
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	138	42	648	128
Tourist accommodation(f)					
At 30 June 2002					
Establishments	no.	—	—	13	np
Rooms/units	no.	—	—	412	np
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Room occupancy rate	%	—	—	48.4	np
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	—	—	5 919	np
Local government finances 2001–02					
Total income	\$'000	8 115	na	21 203	7 655
Total expenses	\$'000	6 460	na	16 400	4 070
Housing year ended 31 December 2002					
Number of sales	no.	14	—	232	14
House prices					
Median value	\$	25 000	—	113 000	29 000
Average value	\$	44 300	—	110 945	32 080

For footnotes refer to page 105.

CHAPTER 7

STATISTICAL DISTRICTS TABLE

QUEENSLAND STATISTICAL DISTRICTS



Statistical districts (S Dists) are significant, predominantly urban areas which are not located within a capital city statistical division (SD). They generally contain an urban centre population of 25,000 or more, and their boundaries are intended to contain the anticipated urban spread for at least 20 years. S Dists enable comparable statistics to be produced over a period of time for significant urban areas experiencing growth beyond the local government area boundaries.

As Queensland is one of the few states and territories with more than half of the population living outside the capital city SD, data have been provided for S Dists in recognition of the importance regional centres play in Queensland's development and economy.

7.1 QUEENSLAND STATISTICAL DISTRICTS

	Unit	Sunshine Coast	Bundaberg	Hervey Bay	Rockhampton	Gladstone
ASGC code	—	3 042	3 045	3 046	3 048	3 051
Area at 1 July 2002	sq km	457	255	373	205	600
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2002 p						
Estimated resident population	no.	191 897	57 656	40 690	64 208	39 676
Population change from previous year	%	3.5	1.5	2.8	0.9	1.5
Population density	persons/sq km	419.7	226.4	109.0	312.9	66.1
Median age	years	40.0	38.5	42.6	33.6	32.8
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	36 937	12 447	8 088	13 922	9 899
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	22 723	7 050	4 214	10 700	5 442
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	50 663	14 619	9 406	17 489	12 538
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	48 580	13 917	10 986	13 666	8 837
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	32 994	9 623	7 996	8 431	2 960
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Births(a)	no.	2 051	715	417	892	587
Deaths(a)	no.	1 456	532	421	478	172
Schools and students at August 2002(b)						
Government schools	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Government school students	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Non-government schools	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Non-government school students	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	32 683	10 657	7 407	10 403	7 515
Youth allowance	no.	4 992	1 539	1 149	1 508	677
Newstart allowance	no.	7 974	2 719	2 003	2 460	1 340
Mature age allowance	no.	792	276	277	146	96
Age pension	no.	22 102	6 884	6 453	6 292	2 369
Total income support customers	no.	119 345	38 678	31 785	34 213	19 343
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2000						
Taxable individuals	no.	73 076	19 905	12 486	25 331	16 570
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	33 846	32 200	32 291	36 026	39 559
Wages and salary earners	no.	59 102	17 630	10 321	23 839	16 099
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	28 312	27 545	26 833	31 115	36 146
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	22 273	4 880	3 051	4 747	3 285
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	2 954	399	761	335	372
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	455.1	49.6	83.3	36.7	52.3
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	147.4	27.9	5.2	31.9	18.7
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	101 446	27 356	20 348	28 009	19 101
Light commercial vehicles	no.	17 184	6 735	3 798	7 034	5 557
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	3 363	1 300	901	1 549	986
Tourist accommodation(f)						
At 30 June 2002						
Establishments	no.	97	17	na	38	18
Rooms/units	no.	4 566	465	na	1 290	511
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Room occupancy rate	%	57	59.3	na	59.3	55
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	113 869	7 140	na	20 501	7 231
Local government finances 2001–02						
Total income	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—
Total expenses	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—
Housing year ended 31 December 2002						
Number of sales	no.	na	na	na	na	na
House prices						
Median value	\$	na	na	na	na	na
Average value	\$	na	na	na	na	na

For footnotes refer to page 105.

...continued

7.1 QUEENSLAND STATISTICAL DISTRICTS — *continued*

		Unit	Mackay	Townsville	Cairns	Toowoomba	Gold Coast-Tweed (Qld component)
ASGC code		—	3 054	3 057	3 061	3 064	3 139
Area at 1 July 2002		sq km	258	454	488	554	1 111
Demography/population estimates							
At 30 June 2002 p							
Estimated resident population		no.	65 795	137 368	114 493	111 399	391 405
Population change from previous year		%	1.6	2.5	1.4	1.8	3.6
Population density		persons/sq km	255.1	302.3	234.6	201.0	352.4
Median age		years	33.9	31.2	33.4	33.6	37.5
Persons aged 0–14 years		no.	15 071	30 412	25 154	24 221	72 053
Persons aged 15–24 years		no.	9 307	23 582	15 847	18 511	52 626
Persons aged 25–44 years		no.	20 058	43 664	38 849	30 409	114 562
Persons aged 45–64 years		no.	14 482	27 922	25 322	24 066	96 569
Persons aged 65 years and over		no.	6 877	11 788	9 321	14 192	55 595
Year ended 30 June 2002							
Births(a)		no.	902	1 945	1 654	1 413	4 326
Deaths(a)		no.	443	762	623	809	2 508
Schools and students at August 2002(b)							
Government schools		no.	na	na	na	na	na
Government school students		no.	na	na	na	na	na
Non-government schools		no.	na	na	na	na	na
Non-government school students		no.	na	na	na	na	na
Income support customers at 30 June 2002(c)							
Family tax benefit, parts A and B		no.	11 604	23 040	20 786	18 261	61 902
Youth allowance		no.	1 389	3 192	2 160	3 002	8 399
Newstart allowance		no.	2 380	4 703	5 121	2 513	15 572
Mature age allowance		no.	119	273	176	149	1 108
Age pension		no.	4 818	8 629	6 327	10 268	36 877
Total income support customers		no.	34 591	67 674	60 928	57 839	221 997
Individual income, year ended 30 June 2000							
Taxable individuals		no.	29 627	60 699	53 005	46 565	157 296
Average individual annual taxable income		\$	37 312	36 797	34 773	35 033	35 635
Wages and salary earners		no.	27 346	58 026	49 660	42 664	135 208
Average individual wage and salary income		\$	32 913	32 818	30 659	30 213	29 481
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001							
		no.	6 691	11 344	14 299	9 996	50 869
Building approvals, 2001–02(d)							
Dwelling units approved in new residential building		no.	539	1 559	835	941	5 913
Value of new residential dwelling units approved		\$'000	75.4	205.7	99.0	117.9	987.7
Value of non-residential building approved		\$'000	65.6	221.9	85.4	58.0	197.4
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2002(e)							
Passenger cars and motorcycles		no.	30 883	65 360	55 668	55 243	222 607
Light commercial vehicles		no.	9 459	16 191	14 155	12 602	32 771
Trucks, prime movers and buses		no.	1 825	2 957	2 934	3 571	7 457
Tourist accommodation(f)							
At 30 June 2002							
Establishments		no.	34	38	92	na	131
Rooms/units		no.	991	1 973	7 110	na	12 422
Year ended 30 June 2002							
Room occupancy rate		%	56	59.3	65	na	65.4
Takings from accommodation		\$'000	14 877	36 472	180 823	na	326 724
Local government finances 2001–02							
Total income		\$'000	—	—	—	—	—
Total expenses		\$'000	—	—	—	—	—
Housing year ended 31 December 2002							
Number of sales		no.	na	na	na	na	na
House prices							
Median value		\$	na	na	na	na	na
Average value		\$	na	na	na	na	na

For footnotes refer to page 105.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FOOTNOTES

(a) Including births and deaths where the usual residence was overseas, no fixed abode or Queensland undefined.

(b) Including primary, secondary and combined primary/secondary schools. School and students data is based on 2002 ASGC.

(c) The SD totals may not equal the sum of the component LGAs. The state total does not equal the sum of the SDs. See Explanatory Notes.

(d) Including new, alterations and additions work. See Explanatory Notes. Data for Ipswich (C) and Pine Rivers (S) is subject to revision. This will impact on state and statistical division totals. Refer to *Building Approvals, Australia, October 2003* (cat. no. 8371.0).

(e) A number of motor vehicles where the owner's address cannot be assigned at the LGA level have been assigned to the Brisbane Statistical Division total and have also been included in the Queensland total.

(f) See Explanatory Notes.

(g) The statistical divisions of Brisbane and Moreton have been combined, as a number of LGAs have portions in both divisions.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication brings together a range of ABS and non-ABS data to provide users of *Regional Statistics, Queensland* with information on key social and economic variables for regional Queensland.

2 Data presented are obtained from a wide variety of collections, both ABS and non-ABS. When analysing the data, care needs to be taken as time periods, definitions, methodologies, scope and coverage may differ. Some main data concepts and definitions are included below. For more detailed information, including technical notes, please refer to the relevant source publications that are listed in the Bibliography.

REGIONS

3 The regions specified are local government areas as defined in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)*, (cat. no. 1216.0). Legal local government areas (LGAs), are spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils, such as cities (C), towns (T), shires (S), Aboriginal community councils (AC) and Island community councils (IC).

4 Statistical divisions (SDs), which are groupings of whole or partial LGAs, are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region. North West SD includes unincorporated islands.

5 Statistical districts are predominantly urban areas, the boundaries of which are designed to contain the anticipated urban spread of the area for at least 20 years. They generally contain a population of 25,000 or more.

6 The regions used for the publication of labour force statistics are based on standard geographical regions and are mostly identical in terms of spatial definitions with the statistical regions of the ASGC.

7 To allow comparisons across differing spatial classifications, the data have been standardised to fit the ASGC structure for 2002. This process is known as geographic concordance. In applying the concordances it is assumed that the particular characteristics of any data item are uniformly distributed across the spatial area.

8 While care was taken in producing the concordances for non-ABS data, the concordered data are not an official ABS product and the ABS will not guarantee the accuracy of concordered data. No liability will be accepted by the ABS for any damages arising from decisions or actions based upon the data.

9 The area in square kilometres of statistical areas is derived from digitised statistical boundaries from the 2001 census. There have been improvements to the digital base maps used to map statistical geography. Detailed survey plans used to identify the 15 Aboriginal community councils and 17 Torres Strait Island communities in the 2002 ASGC provided more detailed alignment along the coastline for some of these regions resulting in a slight decrease in area from the 2001 ASGC to the 2002 ASGC used in this publication.

10 ABS data in this publication relate to the period 1996 to 2002. Where possible, data are presented according to the ASGC 2002 edition. Exceptions are:

- ASGC 1996 Edition applies to labour force
- ASGC 2000 Edition applies to births, deaths, building and tourist accommodation.

SELECTED DATA ITEMS

Population estimates

11 This publication contains estimates of the resident population for statistical divisions in Queensland for each year at 30 June from 1996 to 2002. The estimates are based on results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, and were calculated for post-census dates by a linear regression model using independent indicators of population change.

12 Resident population estimates for the period 1996–2001 have been revised to final status using the 2001 census results. Estimates for 2002 are preliminary. For further information see *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

13 Figures are shown to the nearest unit without rounding. Accuracy to the last digit is not claimed and should not be assumed.

Income support customers

14 The figures shown under the heading 'Income support customers' have been compiled by the Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS). The social security system in Australia provides, subject to eligibility criteria, income support for people who are retired, have a disability or medical condition which prevents them from working, are unemployed, have children in their care or are not in a position to provide for themselves because of special circumstances. It also provides a framework to support access to employment for those with the ability to participate in the workforce.

15 The statistics compiled by FaCS on Australia's welfare customers are classified according to the postcode district in the postal address held on departmental records. Estimates were confidentialised by FaCS before supplying the data at postcode level. The figures shown in this publication have been converted from postcode areas to local government areas using geographic concordances based on 2002 ASGC. Further information can be obtained in the publications *Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, Customers — a statistical overview* and *Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, Customers by Postcode* (cat. no. 109.06).

Building approvals	<p>16 Statistics of building work approved are compiled from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ permits issued by local government authorities and other principal certifying authorities ■ contracts let or day labour work organised by commonwealth, state, semi-government and local government authorities ■ major building approvals in areas not subject to normal administrative approval e.g. building on remote mine sites. <p>17 Building approvals data include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ all approved new residential building valued at \$10,000 or more ■ approved alterations and additions to residential building valued at \$10,000 or more ■ all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more <p>and specifically exclude construction activity not defined as building (e.g. construction of roads, bridges, railways, earthworks, etc.).</p>
Tourist accommodation	<p>18 From 1998 onwards, data include licensed hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units.</p> <p>19 Details of the composition of tourism regions, including maps, are available on request from the ABS and the concordance between statistical local areas of the ASGC and the Queensland Tourism regions may be found in the electronic datacube <i>Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland</i>, (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001). The Great Barrier Reef Tourism Region consists of the islands from Lizard Island in the north to Lady Elliot Island in the south: establishments on these islands are included in on-shore Tourism Regions. Great Barrier Reef (TR) data is not included in Queensland totals because the data for the establishments on these islands have already been included in the figures for other Tourism Regions.</p>
Motor vehicle registrations	<p>20 Data for motor vehicles on register were extracted from the Motor Vehicle Census, 2002, by postcode of the registered owner. The postcode data have been concorded to local government area based on the 2002 ASGC. Further information can be obtained in <i>Motor Vehicle Census, Australia</i> (cat. no. 9309.0).</p> <p>21 Motor vehicles data exclude Commonwealth Government owned vehicles.</p>
Income	<p>22 The taxable income data have been obtained from the Australian Taxation Office with the statistics being aggregated from the residential postcode address of the taxpayers. Individual income tax records have not been released to the ABS, rather the data obtained has previously been aggregated and confidentialised to protect the identity of individuals.</p> <p>23 Both Individual taxable income data and Wages and salary data have been concorded to LGAs based on the 2002 ASGC.</p>

- Crime **24** The statistics contained in this publication were obtained from the Queensland Police Service at the Police District geographic level by the Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR). The data are subject to the counting rules and boundaries of Queensland Police Service. For more information refer to the Queensland Police web site <http://www.police.qld.gov.au/pr/services/statsnet/0102/01_02.shtml>.
- 25** Users may wish to refer to the Office of Economic and Statistical Research web site <<http://www.oesr.qld.gov.au>> to obtain 'Small area crime profiles, 2000-01' data.
- Schools and students **26** The statistics contained in this publication have been derived from information provided by Education Queensland and concurred to LGAs based on the ASGC 2002 edition. The statistics are for numbers of government and non-government schools and students, as defined by Education Queensland. Schools include primary, secondary, combined primary and secondary schools as at the first Friday in August each year. For more information refer to Education Queensland.
- Labour force **27** This report contains original (unadjusted) estimates of employed and unemployed persons for labour force statistical regions. Historically, these series have shown a high degree of variability which is inherent in data from the labour force survey relating to small labour markets. Care should therefore be taken in the interpretation of regional estimates.
- 28** The purpose of the Labour Force Survey is to provide timely information on the labour market activity of the usually resident civilian population of Australia aged 15 years and over. For further information refer to *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Australia* (cat. no. 6102.0).
- 29** The labour force survey is designed primarily to produce reliable national, state and territory estimates. While estimates for regions are components of corresponding estimates at the state level, independent population benchmarks are not applied at the statistical region level. Therefore, while statistical region estimates will add to the state total, they will show less stability than for similar estimates at the state level. Due to small sample size, sub-state estimates are subject to higher relative standard errors (particularly for estimates of unemployment).
- 30** The ASGC version used for Labour Force data is updated every five years. The data in this publication relates to ASGC 1996 edition. Changes have been made to labour force dissemination regions from November 2002 as part of the periodic redesign of the sample.

State Supplementary Survey	<p>31 The Queensland State Supplementary Survey is conducted in October each year as part of the Labour Force Survey. The topic for the 2002 survey concerned the labour force experience of people in paid employment who also provided unpaid care for another adult or child under 15 years of age. As with regional estimates from the Labour Force Survey (described above) the regional information on this topic in Chapter 4 is subject to higher relative standard errors than state estimates. Care should therefore be taken in the interpretation of these regional estimates. Further information about the 2002 survey can be obtained in <i>Managing Paid Employment and Unpaid Caring Responsibilities, Queensland</i> (cat. no. 4903.3).</p>
Housing	<p>32 The Real Estate Institute of Queensland (REIQ) is the state's professional association for the real estate industry and exists to support member real estate agents with information, products and resources.</p> <p>33 REIQ provided data on housing sales, median prices and average prices to the ABS for the year 2002.</p> <p>34 The base data are sourced from the Queensland Valuation and Sales database, maintained by the Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines. REIQ produce various types of output from the source data. Any queries about these data should be directed to REIQ.</p>
Indigenous councils	<p>35 The LGA tables in this publication include the 15 Aboriginal councils and the 17 Island councils in their respective statistical divisions (SDs). They can be identified by (AC) after the name for Aboriginal council (e.g., Doomagee (AC)), and by (IC) for Torres Strait Island council (e.g., Badu (IC)). Full details of the relevant ASGC changes can be found in the Appendix — Changes to Geographical Areas, Queensland, 2001–2002 in this publication or in the <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2002</i> (cat. no. 1216.0). A list of the addresses of local governments and Aboriginal and Island councils in Queensland may be accessed from <http://www.dlgp.qld.gov.au/local_govt/directories/>.</p>
Local government finances	<p>36 Local government finances data were supplied by the Organisational Development Unit of the Queensland Department of Local Government and Planning (DLGP). Audited accounts for the 2001–02 financial year for each local government authority in the state were further validated by DLGP prior to the extraction of information for the ABS. The income data in the tables are total operating income, which comprises net rates and charges and other operating income. Total operating income does not include capital grants and subsidies not tied to specific purposes. Expenses include total operating expenses before interest and excluding depreciation. Any queries about these data should be directed to the DLGP.</p>
Health and Public Hospitals	<p>37 Queensland Health supplied health and public hospitals data to the ABS after concurring the information to statistical divisions. Similar information is compiled for budget reporting purposes to the State Government at the Queensland Health service district level of geography. Any queries about these data should be directed to Queensland Health.</p>

Single location businesses	38 An extract from the Australian Business Register for 30 June 2001 included counts of entities with Australian Business Numbers (ABNs) operating from a single location at the postcode geographic level in Queensland. The data were concorded by the ABS to the respective ASGC geographic levels of SD, S Dist. and LGA used in this publication.
Census of Population and Housing 2001 — Selected data	39 The 2001 Census provides the most extensive range of free data ever available via the ABS web site. Users can access Census Snapshots and Basic Community Profiles to the level of statistical local areas, and Indigenous Profiles to the level of Indigenous areas free of charge. For further details, visit < http://www.abs.gov.au/census >. To make census products readily available, the ABS also has a cooperative arrangement with the State Library and over 80 tertiary and public libraries throughout Queensland.
Further information	<p>40 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the <i>Catalogue of Publications and Products</i> (cat. no. 1101.0). The catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <http://www.abs.gov.au>.</p> <p>41 The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead. You can also receive free email notifications of the latest ABS products by subscribing to the email notification service on the ABS web site.</p>

GLOSSARY

Access lines	Lines, points, ports, modem access points available to subscribers to access their ISP.
Advanced clerical and service workers	Tasks performed typically include performing secretarial and other administrative tasks; recording and maintaining financial, credit and insurance information; recording proceedings of meetings and hearings; compiling and preparing documents, texts and technical information for distribution and publication; providing liaison and communication services and sales support.
Age-specific fertility rate	The number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to the age of the mother, per 1,000 of the female resident population of the same age 30 June.
Associate professionals	Tasks performed typically include conducting scientific tests and experiments; administering the operational activities of an office or financial institution; organising the operations of retail, hospitality and accommodation establishments; assisting health and welfare professionals in the provision of support and advice to clients; maintaining public order and safety; inspecting establishments to ensure conformity with government and industry standards; and coordinating sports training and participating in sporting events.
Age pension	A Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services payment for people who have reached retirement age. To qualify for the Age Pension a male must be aged 65 years while the age at which a female may qualify depends upon her birth date. The qualifying age for females is being increased gradually to 65 years between 1 July 1995 and 1 July 2013. Other eligibility requirements that apply can be referenced to the department's publication <i>Income Support Customers — a statistical overview</i> .
Australian Business Number (ABN)	<p>The Australian Business Number is an unique business identifier. To be entitled to an ABN, at least one of the following conditions has to be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a company registered under corporations law in Australia ■ an entity carrying on an enterprise in Australia (including government agencies, nonprofit bodies and superannuation funds) ■ an entity which makes supplies that are connected with Australia in carrying on an enterprise.
Average value house prices	Total value of all house sales within a specified period divided by the total number of sales.
Birth	The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any evidence of life such as heartbeat.
Buses	Vehicles constructed for the carriage of passengers. Included are all passenger vehicles with 10 seats or more, including the driver's seat.

Carers	<p>For the purposes of the survey on Managing Paid Employment and Unpaid Caring Responsibilities, a carer is defined as any person in Queensland aged 18 years or over who, in the last six months had a child under 15 years of age, as well as anyone who cared for someone else including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ any other child under 15 years of age ■ an elderly person ■ any person with a short or long-term sickness, injury or condition where this care is not done as part of paid work. <p>It is possible for a carer to provide care to more than one person.</p>
Census counts	<p>The census enumerates people where they were located on census night. Most standard products from the census provide characteristics of people on this place of enumeration basis.</p> <p>Census counts by place of enumeration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ include overseas visitors for age, sex and registered marital status ■ exclude overseas visitors for all other person variables ■ exclude Australian residents temporarily overseas. <p>Census data are also available on place of usual residence. Census counts by place of usual residence exclude overseas visitors and Australian residents temporarily overseas.</p>
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	<p>All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.</p>
Death	<p>A death recorded in the ABS Deaths and Causes of Death collections refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.</p>
Dwelling unit	<p>A dwelling unit is a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for long-term residential use.</p>
Earthworks	<p>Levees/banks, shallow open drains, deep open drains and subsurface drains.</p>
Elementary clerical, sales and services workers	<p>Tasks performed typically include receiving, processing and despatching information, mail and other documents; providing telecommunication services to customers; taking bets from customers; selling goods and services in retail and wholesale establishments; and providing basic services in relation to information, entertainment, security, personal and domestic needs.</p>

- Employed** All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:
- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
 - worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
 - were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
 - on strike or locked out; or
 - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
 - were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Episode of care A phase of treatment described by one of the following types of care: acute; geriatric evaluation and management; maintenance; rehabilitation; palliative; psychogeriatric; newborn; or other care. Patients may receive more than one episode of care within one hospital stay. An episode of care ends when the principal clinical intent of care changes or when the patient is formally separated from the hospital.

Estimated resident population (ERP) The official measure of the population of Australia based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.

Family tax benefit part A Family Tax Benefit Part A helps people with the cost of raising dependent children. It is paid to families with children up to 21 years and young people between 21 years and 24 years who are studying full-time (and not receiving Youth Allowance or a similar payment).

Family tax benefit part B Family Tax Benefit Part B provides extra assistance for families with only one main income earner, particularly those with children under five years old. It is paid to families for children up to the age of 16 years old and children aged between 16 years and 18 years who are studying full-time.

Income support customers	The total number of persons receiving income support from the Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services and Family Assistance Office. The Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services list was developed in conjunction with Centrelink. It provides a measure of total customers which, although not absolutely precise, overcomes the difficulty that some people receive more than one payment type. The Family Assistance Office list includes families on Family Tax Benefit Part A and Family Tax Benefit Part B.
Indirect standardised death rate (ISDR)	Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the 1991 Australian population. They are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. The indirect method is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.
Individual taxable income	The sum of income from all sources as reported on the individual income tax return for the financial year. Included is income received from wages and salaries, own business, investments and government pensions, benefits or allowances.
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	Tasks performed typically include operating a keyboard; providing information; producing and recording basic financial and statistical information; recording details of production, transportation, storage and purchase of goods; selling goods to wholesale and retail establishments and supervising retail staff; organising travel and accommodation; assisting teachers; providing child care, personal and basic nursing services; and providing services to patrons in hospitality establishments.
Intermediate production and transport workers	Tasks performed typically include setting up, controlling and monitoring the operation of mechanical equipment either directly or by remote control; driving road and rail transport vehicles to scheduled destinations; driving mobile plant to worksites; cleaning equipment and performing minor repairs; and maintaining production records.
Internet service provider (ISP)	Resident Australian individuals or businesses offering Internet access services to customers.
Internet subscriber	An ISP customer to whom Internet access is provided. Included are paying and non-paying customers, email only subscribers, dial-up subscribers and those with permanent (non-dial-up) connections. Excluded are customers who purchase other services from an ISP, such as web hosting, but do not obtain Internet access.
Labour force	For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed.

Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed and unemployed as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Labourers and related workers	Tasks performed typically include cleaning various types of premises and machinery; assisting tradespersons; loading, moving, unloading and packing tools, materials, freight, and manufactured articles; assembling components and performing other manual manufacturing and construction tasks; assisting in the cultivation and production of plants and animals; and collecting garbage.
Land showing signs of salinity	Land with dead trees, salt scalds or salt tolerant plants (e.g. sea barley grass, red weed, beadbush and samphire), land where crops and pastures are unable to be grown and land that is waterlogged for significant parts of the year.
Level of education	Level of education is a function of the quality and quantity of learning involved in an educational activity. It is categorised according to the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)</i> , (cat. no. 1272.0), Level of Education classification.
Light commercial vehicles	Describes goods carrying vehicles less than 3.5 tonnes gross vehicle mass. Included are utilities, panel vans, cab-chassis and forward control vehicles (whether four-wheel drive or not).
Local government areas (LGA)	The areas specified as local government areas are defined in the <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0). LGAs are spatial units which represent the whole, undivided geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated local government council. In Queensland these include cities, towns, shires, Aboriginal councils and Island councils. Local government areas are made up of one or more statistical local areas.
Local government finances	<p>Refers to the financial transactions of all significant local government units. Terms used in this publication are:</p> <p>Total income</p> <p>The income data in the tables are total operating income, which comprise net rates and charges and other operating income. Total operating income does not include capital grants and subsidies not tied to specific purposes.</p> <p>Total expenses</p> <p>Expenses include total operating expenses before interest and excluding depreciation.</p>

Managers and Administrators	Tasks performed typically include formulating, administering and reviewing the policy and legislation which determine the direction to be taken by the organisation they head; controlling, directing and participating in the activities of that organisation personally or through a hierarchy of managers and supervisors; establishing operational and administrative procedures; and controlling the selection of senior staff and the allocation of resources.
Mature age allowance	A Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services payment that provides assistance to older, long-term unemployed people aged 60 years and over, but below the age pension age. Also included in this category is the mature age partner allowance paid to people below the Age Pension age and who are partners of people receiving the mature age allowance.
Median age	The age at which half the population is older and half is younger.
Median value house prices	The mid-point of the distribution of recorded house prices.
Motor cycles	Includes two and three wheeled mopeds, scooters, motor tricycles and motor cycles with side cars.
Motor vehicle registration	All vehicles registered with a state or territory government motor vehicle registry for unrestricted use on public roads with the following exceptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ diplomatic vehicles ■ vehicles registered by the defence forces.
National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality (NAP)	A policy adopted by Commonwealth and state and territory governments that supports targeted land management actions by regional communities and landholders in the catchments highly affected by salinity.
Newstart allowance	A Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services payment, for working-age persons who are unemployed, aimed at ensuring recipients participate in activities designed to help their employment prospects. From September 1996, job search allowance and what was then known as Newstart allowance were combined into a single payment called Newstart allowance.
Non-residential building	A building primarily intended for purposes other than long-term residential purposes.
Non-school qualifications	Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education.
Occupation	Refers to the occupation of the main job held during the reference week of employed persons aged 15 years and over. Occupation is coded according to the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second Edition</i> (cat. no. 1220.0).
Participation rate	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Passenger vehicles	Includes cars, station wagons, four-wheel drive passenger vehicles and forward control passenger vehicles with up to nine seats (including the driver).
Point of presence	A server in a geographic location where an ISP can be accessed by a subscriber via access lines.
Professionals	Tasks performed typically include conducting and analysing research to extend the body of knowledge in their field; developing techniques to apply this knowledge; designing products, physical structures and engineering systems; identifying and treating, and advising on, health, social, and personal problems; advising clients on legal matters; teaching students in a range of educational institutions or in a private setting; developing and coordinating administrative and marketing programs; and communicating ideas through language, communications media and artistic media including the visual and performing arts.
Public acute hospitals	Administered by Queensland Health, public acute hospitals provide at least minimal medical, surgical or obstetrical services for admitted patient treatment and/or care as well as other necessary professional services. Most of the patients have acute conditions or temporary ailments and the average stay per admission is relatively short. In some SDs, public hospitals provide services in remote area locations in conjunction with the Royal Flying Doctor Service and Allied Health Outreach Services.
Residential building	A building consisting of one or more dwelling units. Residential buildings are either houses or other residential buildings primarily used for long-term residential purposes.
Room occupancy rate	<p>Occupancy expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period, e.g. for the period</p> $\text{Room occupancy rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Room nights occupied}}{\text{Room nights available}} \times 100$ <p>providing that, for establishments closing (other than for seasonal reasons) or opening during the survey period, the denominator of the above expression includes only operating periods.</p>
Salinity management practices	Earthworks, drains, water pumping, planting trees and shrubs, crops and pastures, fencing, grazing, irrigation and the monitoring of water and soil salinity levels specifically for the purpose of managing salinity.
Single location businesses	Businesses engaged in productive activity on a relatively permanent basis operating from one location and registered with the Australian Business Register.
Statistical district	A predominantly urban area, the boundaries of which are designed to contain the anticipated urban spread of the area for at least 20 years. A statistical district is generally defined as containing an urban centre population of 25,000 or more.

Statistical division	One or more statistical subdivisions which form the largest and most stable spatial unit for the presentation of data. Statistical divisions aggregate to form a state or territory without gaps or overlaps.
Statistical local areas	A general purpose spatial unit. It is the base spatial unit used by the ABS to collect and disseminate statistics other than those collected from the population census.
Takings from accommodation	Gross revenue from the provision of accommodation. Takings from meals are excluded.
Taxable individual	Persons who earned an assessable income. Included is income received from salaries or wages, dividends, pensions, interest, rent and other incomes such as net capital gains. For tax purposes, Australian residents are entitled to a maximum tax-free threshold of \$6,000. For more information visit the ATO web site at < www.ato.gov.au >.
Total fertility rate	The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. For further information, refer to <i>Births, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3101.0).
Tourism establishments	From the March quarter 1998, the scope of the survey of tourist accommodation has included licensed hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units.
Tradespersons and related workers	Tasks performed typically include fabricating, repairing and maintaining individual metal, wood, glass and textile products; repairing and maintaining motor vehicles and electrical and electronic machinery and equipment; constructing buildings, ships and boats; applying protective and decorative finishes to surfaces; operating printing and binding equipment; preparing and cooking food; propagating and cultivating plants; hairdressing; operating chemical, petroleum, gas and power generation plant and equipment; and providing technical and other assistance for the production, recording and broadcasting of artistic performances.
Trucks	Includes rigid vehicles constructed primarily for load carrying with a gross vehicle mass of 3.5 tonnes or more, articulated trucks being vehicles constructed primarily for load carrying consisting of a prime mover having no significant load carrying area but with a turn table device which can be linked to a trailer and with or without a trailer the gross combination mass will be 3.5 tonnes or more and non-freight carrying trucks which includes specialist vehicles such as ambulances, mobile cranes or vehicles fitted with special purpose equipment and having no goods carrying capacity.

Unemployed	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ were available for work in the reference week; or ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
Unemployment rate	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.
Wage and salary earners	Persons aged 15 years and over who have submitted an individual income tax return and for whom wage and salary income was the principal source of income for the financial year.
Wage and salary income	Includes all group certificate income and allowances, benefits, earnings and tips including car, travel and other allowances, gratuities, consultation fees, honoraria and commissions, and other payments for service.
Youth allowance	The Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services payment provides income support for persons aged 16–24 years old and a full-time student or persons aged 18–20 years old and looking for work full-time or combining part-time study and looking for work. Youth Allowance replaced Youth Training Allowance and Austudy for those under 25 years from 1 July 1998.

APPENDIX

CHANGES TO GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS, QUEENSLAND — 2001–2002

A1 CHANGES IN AREAS, Statistical Divisions

	ASGC Code	Nature of change	Date of change
Darling Downs	20	Enlarged to include part of Gatton (S) from Moreton	1–7–02
Far North	50	Enlarged to include Pormpuraaw (AC) and Kowanyama (AC) from North West	1–7–02
	—	Enlarged slightly due to improvements in base mapping	1–7–02
Moreton	10	Reduced by the transfer of part of Gatton (S) to Darling Downs	1–7–02
North West	55	Reduced by the transfer of Pormpuraaw (AC) and Kowanyama (AC) to Far North	1–7–02

Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2002 (cat. no. 1216.0).

A2 CHANGES IN AREAS, Statistical Districts

	ASGC Code	Nature of change	Date of change
Cairns	3061	Reduced by the transfer of part of Cairns (C) - Trinity to Yarrabah (AC)	1–7–02

Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2002 (cat. no. 1216.0).

A3 CHANGES IN AREAS, Statistical Local Areas

	ASGC Code	Nature of Change	Approximate change in area ha	Date of change to ASGC
Badu (IC)	0270	Created from part of Torres (S)	+10 200	1-7-02
Bamaga (IC)	0330	Created from part of Torres (S)	+6 829	1-7-02
Boigu (IC)	0770	Created from part of Torres (S)	+7 168	1-7-02
Burbank	1091	Lost to Daisy Hill-Priestdale	-5	1-7-02
Burke (S)	1950	Lost to Doomadgee (AC)	-186 300	1-7-02
Cairns (C) - Pt B	2078	Lost to Yarrabah (AC)	-15 940	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Cairns (C) - Trinity	-3	1-7-02
Cairns (C) - Trinity	2074	Lost to Yarrabah (AC)	-8	1-7-02
	—	Gained from Cairns (C) - Pt B	+3	1-7-02
Cambooya (S) - Pt B	2154	Gained from Gatton (S)	+691	1-7-02
Carpentaria (S)	2250	Lost to Kowanyama (AC)	-256 800	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Pormpuraaw (AC)	-138 600	1-7-02
Central Pine West	5958	Gained from Strathpine-Brendale (boundary correction)	+6	1-7-02
Cherbourg (AC)	2330	Created from part of Murgon (S) and a small part of Wondai (S)	+3 267	1-7-02
Cook (S) (excl. Weipa)	2501	Lost to Hope Vale (AC)	-110 900	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Injinoo (AC)	-58 170	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Kowanyama (AC)	-427	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Lockhart River (AC)	-361 700	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Mapoon (AC)	-54 850	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Napranum (AC)	-199 700	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Pormpuraaw (AC)	-306 800	1-7-02
Cooloolo (S) (excl. Gympie)	2532	Lost to Tiaro (S)	-3	1-7-02
Daisy Hill-Priestdale	4605	Gained from Burbank	+5	1-7-02
Dauan (IC)	2740	Created from part of Torres (S)	+364	1-7-02
Doomadgee (AC)	2770	Created from part of Burke (S)	+186 300	1-7-02
Douglas (S)	2800	Lost to Wujal Wujal (AC)	-1 136	1-7-02
Duaringa (S)	2850	Lost to Woorabinda (AC)	-39 120	1-7-02
Erub (IC)	3030	Created from part of Torres (S)	+589	1-7-02
Esk (S)	3050	Gained from Laidley (S)	negligible	1-7-02
Gatton (S)	3250	Lost to Cambooya (S) - Pt B	-691	1-7-02
Hammond (IC)	3650	Created from part of Torres (S)	+1 569	1-7-02
Hinchinbrook (S)	3800	Renamed from Hinchinbrook (S) excl. Palm I.; SLA code changed from 3801	—	1-7-02
Hinchinbrook (S) excl. Palm I.	3801	Renamed Hinchinbrook (S); SLA code changed to 3800	—	1-7-02
Hinchinbrook (S) - Palm Island	3804	Renamed Palm Island (AC); SLA code changed to 5770	—	1-7-02
Hope Vale (AC)	3830	Created from part of Cook (S) (excl. Weipa)	+110 900	1-7-02
Iama (IC)	3840	Created from part of Torres (S)	+172	1-7-02
Injinoo (AC)	3930	Created from part of Cook (S) (excl. Weipa) and part of Torres (S)	+85 050	1-7-02
Ipswich (C) - South-West	3974	Lost to Laidley (S)	-2	1-7-02
Kowanyama (AC)	4420	Created from part of Carpentaria (S) and a small part of Cook (S) (excl. Weipa)	+257 227	1-7-02
Kubin (IC)	4430	Created from part of Torres (S)	+15 280	1-7-02
Laidley (S)	4450	Gained from Ipswich (C) - South-West	+2	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Esk (S)	negligible	1-7-02
Lockhart River (AC)	4570	Created from part of Cook (S) (excl. Weipa)	+361 700	1-7-02
Mapoon (AC)	4830	Created from part of Cook (S) (excl. Weipa)	+54 850	1-7-02
Mabuiag (IC)	4740	Created from part of Torres (S)	+647	1-7-02
Mer (IC)	4970	Created from part of Torres (S)	+501	1-7-02
Murgon (S)	5500	Lost to Cherbourg (AC)	-3 157	1-7-02

...continued

A3 CHANGES IN AREAS, Statistical Local Areas — *continued*

	ASGC Code	Nature of Change	Approximate change in area ha	Date of change to ASGC
Napranum (AC)	5670	Created from part of Cook (S) (excl. Weipa)	+199 700	1-7-02
New Mapoon (AC)	5730	Created from part of Torres (S)	+9 467	1-7-02
Palm Island (AC)	5770	Renamed from Hinchinbrook (S) - Palm Island; SLA code changed from 3804	—	1-7-02
Pormpuraaw (AC)	6070	Created from part of Carpentaria (S) and part of Cook (S) (excl. Weipa)	+445 400	1-7-02
Poruma (IC)	6100	Created from part of Torres (S)	+30	1-7-02
Saibai (IC)	6470	Created from part of Torres (S)	+10 450	1-7-02
Seisia (IC)	6570	Created from part of Torres (S)	+271	1-7-02
St Pauls (IC)	6480	Created from part of Torres (S)	+1 854	1-7-02
Strathpine-Brendale	5978	Lost to Central Pine West (boundary correction)	-6	1-7-02
Tiaro (S)	6850	Gained from Cooloola (S) (excl. Gympie)	+3	1-7-02
Torres (S)	6950	Lost to Badu (IC)	-10 200	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Bamaga (IC)	-6 829	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Boigu (IC)	-7 168	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Dauan (IC)	-364	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Erub (IC)	-589	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Hammond (IC)	-1 569	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Iama (IC)	-172	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Injinoo (AC)	-26 880	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Kubin (IC)	-15 280	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Mabuiag (IC)	-6 477	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Mer (IC)	-501	1-7-02
	—	Lost to New Mapoon (AC)	-9 467	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Poruma (IC)	-30	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Saibai (IC)	-10 450	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Seisia (IC)	-271	1-7-02
	—	Lost to St Pauls (IC)	-1 854	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Ugar (IC)	-35	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Umagico (AC)	-5 570	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Warraber (IC)	-86	1-7-02
	—	Lost to Yorke (IC)	-168	1-7-02
Ugar (IC)	7090	Created from part of Torres (S)	+35	1-7-02
Umagico (AC)	7110	Created from part of Torres (S)	+5 570	1-7-02
Waggamba (S)	7100	SLA code changed to 7120	—	1-7-02
	7120	SLA code changed from 7100	—	1-7-02
Warraber (IC)	7170	Created from part of Torres (S)	+86	1-7-02
Wondai (S)	7450	Lost to Cherbourg (AC)	-110	1-7-02
Woorabinda (AC)	7550	Created from part of Duinga (S)	+39 120	1-7-02
Wujal Wujal (AC)	7570	Created from part of Douglas (S)	+1 136	1-7-02
Yarrabah (AC)	7600	Created from part of Cairns (C) - Pt B and a small part of Cairns (C) - Trinity	+15 940	1-7-02
Yorke (IC)	7650	Created from part of Torres (S)	+168	1-7-02

Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2002 (cat. no. 1216.0).

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Further information about the scope, coverage, definitions and Explanatory Notes, etc. of the data items presented in this publication can be found in the publications listed below. Different editions of these publications may need to be referenced to fully explain any changes that may have occurred from year to year. In most cases data shown for the statistical divisions, local government areas and statistical districts has come from unpublished sources.

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2136230001031

ISSN 1322-2368

Recommended retail price \$38.00
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Produced by the
Australian Bureau of Statistics